SELECTIONS

FROM

THE RECORDS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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No. XLI.

REPORT

ON

APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS-IN-AID

OF

SCHOOLS

UNCONNECTED WITH GOVERNMENT.

MADRAS:

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1857.

PART I.

2247

No. 465.

FROM A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.,
Director of Public Instruction,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council the enclosed tabular statement of applications which I have received for grants in aid of schools unconnected with Government, with the recommendation of the Inspector and my own recommendation in each case.

2. The schools entered in this statement are divided into three classes, the first of which includes Anglo Vernacular Schools, in which the standard of instruction, either actually attained or at all events aimed at, corresponds with that laid down for the Government Zillah Schools embracing English Reading and Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, the Outlines of History, the elements of Geography and Algebra and the grammatical study of the Vernacular language of the District in which the school is located. The 2d class includes Elementary Anglo Vernacular Schools and purely Vernacular Schools somewhat superior to the common Village Schools in which the course of instruction embraces Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Elementary Geography, whether in the Vernacular language or in English, and which may hereafter be classified with the Talook Schools now in course of formation. The 3d Class includes Village Schools in which the instruction does not go much beyond Reading, Writing and the simple rules of Arithmetic, all in the Vernacular.

3. In the 1st Class are entered the Anglo Vernacular Schools at Palamcottah in Tinnevelly belonging to the Church Missionary Society, the Anglo Vernacular School at Coimbatore established by Mr. Thomas, and the Anglo Vernacular School at Tellicherry lately opened by the Revd. Charles Irion of the Basle Evangelical Mission at Tellicherry, and the Anglo Vernacular School at Tanjore belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts under charge of Mr. Pope.

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4. The grants recommended for the several Schools abovementioned, subject to the conditions specified in the statement, are as follows:

For the School belonging to the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah........................	744 Rs.	per annum.
For Mr. Thomas' School at Coimbatore...........	1186—8	
For Mr. Irion's School at Tellicherry...............	840	
For Mr. Pope's School at Tanjore....................	1141—8	

Involving an aggregate expenditure of.........Rs. 3912 per annum.

5. The second Class includes Mr. Regel's Elementary Anglo Vernacular School at Negapatam, Mr. Cordez's Elementary Anglo Vernacular School at Tranquebar, the Anglo Vernacular School at Ramiapatam and the Anglo Vernacular School belonging to the Gospel Society at Tanjore, for which the following grants are recommended.

For Mr. Regel's School at Negapatam............	650 Rs.	per annum.
For Mr. Cordez's School at Tranquebar............	480	
For Mr. Minchin's School at Ramiapatam.........	220	
For Mr. Pope's Girls' School at Tanjore............	1000	
Total...	2350	

6. In the 3d Class are entered the Village Schools belonging to the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly, for which the following grants are recommended.

For the Village schools belonging to the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly Rs. 5,796 on certain conditions which will be stated presently.

Note.—Amount already sanctioned for the schools at Honore and Mangalore........................	Rs.	1344
Amount now recommended.....................................		12058
Amount available for further disbursements.......		11598

7. I will now proceed to state the substance of the Inspector's reports with the grounds of my recommendation in each case.

Anglo Vernacular School belonging to the Church Missionary Society at Palamcottah.

8. This School was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1844. The average attendance during the past year has been 119. The number of pupils in attendance at the time of the Inspector's visit was 168. The Inspector (the Revd. J. Richards) states that the result of his examination of this School was highly satisfactory; that in the knowledge of English, the boys of the highest class surpass any that he has examined out of Madras. "They showed," he reports, "a sound and accurate acquaintance with the structure of the language, "they were able to give with much precision the meanings of difficult

"words both in English and Tamil, together with their synonyms, to "analyse sentences, and very fairly to paraphrase them, and my ques- "tions elicited a considerable amount of general intelligence. In Euclid "only the first three boys had advanced as far as the 4th Book, but they "all did well and satisfied me that they were acquainted with the nature "of geometrical demonstration. In Algebra although the style of their "answers was not such as would satisfy an accomplished Mathematician "showing evidently that their Instructor was himself self-taught in the "subject, still their knowledge, as far as it went, was respectable and "likely to be useful. In Arithmetic also they acquitted themselves well." "Their knowledge of English History was very respectable. In Tamil "they were below the mark." The examination of the Junior classes "though not of course presenting equal results was no less satisfactory. "In the second class the 1st Book of Eculid had been read and Algebra "as far as simple Equations. I may state generally that the examination "throughout both in Geography and English Grammar, and especially "the latter, were satisfactory. I was also shown some very creditable "Maps which had been executed by the boys." Mr. Richards recommends that in the event of the Society being willing to transfer the School to a locality conveniently near to the town of Tinnevelly, the School be so assisted as to place it on the footing of a Government Zillah School. He defers entering into the question as to the amount of aid which should be afforded until he knows my judgment on his proposition that the School should be removed from its present site, but he has no hesitation in recommending the grants applied for, viz. Rupees 50 to provide an efficient Assistant who, he observes, should be well qualified to instruct in Mathematics and a grant for the foundation of Scholarships. With regard to the latter he suggests that three Scholarships of Rupees 5, Rupees 4 and Rupees 3, respectively, should be at once offered to be competed for at the next visit of the Inspector.

9. With his report on this School Mr. Richards has submitted a Petition addressed to him by the leading native inhabitants of Tinnevelly, praying for the Establishment of a Government School at that station, and urging the insufficiency of the Mission School at Palamcottah to meet the wants of the community. A transcript of their Petition has been presented to Government and has been forwarded to me for disposal. The main objections urged by the Petitioners against the Palamcottah School have reference to its distance from Tinnevelly, and this objection, as Mr. Richards observes, is no doubt valid and ought to be re-

Under date the 25th Ultimo.

moved. The other objection relating to the religious instruction imparted in the School, Mr. Richards seems to think would be waived, if the School were placed in a more convenient position. He states that he ascertained from the presenters of the Petition that " there prevailed " a very general feeling of satisfaction with the education afforded in the " Palamcottah School and that though they would *prefer* a Government " School yet the distance they thought was the only insuperable ob- " jection to the former." Mr. Richards' impression on this point appears to be supported by the tenor of the Petition in which comparatively much less stress is laid on the nature of instruction given in the school, than on its distance from the Petitioners' residences. Mr. Knight the Secretary to the C. M. Society informs me that the removal of the school to the town of Tinnevelly would be quite consistent with the views of the Society, and I beg therefore to recommend that the aid sought for be granted on the understanding that the School shall be removed to a more centrical situation, and that I may be authorized to intimate to the Society that the Government will be prepared to aid them in carrying out this measure. I should mention that the grant applied for and recommended for this School is considerably less than what I have considered myself justified in recommending for other Schools of very inferior pretensions.

Mr. Thomas' Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore.

10. This School was established by Mr. Thomas the present Collector of Coimbatore in July 1852, at the date of the Inspector's visit it contained 19 pupils.

Mr. Richards reports as follows.

" The standard is not high, but as far as they went, the boys gave " evidence of having been well grounded and that considerable pains had " been taken by the Head Master. The reading book of the 4th (or high- " est) class was the English Instructor, in my opinion an ill-written " book and by no means a judicious compendium of Scripture History. " The boys read, not in good style, but they showed a very fair know- " ledge of English Grammar, with one or two exceptions they were un- " able to paraphrase. In Geography a good knowledge of Asia was evin- " ced, but their general knowledge of the subject was not satisfactory, " and there was little or no acquaintance with Mathematical Geography. " In Arithmetic the boys were good at numeration. They were acquain- " ted with the simple and compound Rules, could work the Rule of " Three, but were (as usual) unacquainted with the principle of propor- " tion. They were said to have studied Fractions, but here and there " was a failure. They read Tamil and could turn English into Tamil

" but there was no knowledge whatever of the Grammar. In the 3d " class the results were not so satisfactory as in the 4th showing clearly " that the Master wanted assistance. A passage in English was dictated " to them but only one exercise was decent. In Geography also there " was a failure. But in Arithmetic the boys did much better and " were able to work well the simple Rules. In Tamil they did better " than the boys of the Senior class."

11. The Inspector speaks well of the Head Master Mr. Scott, who is represented to be well informed, intelligent, energetic and likely to become an able and efficient School Master. He recommends that a grant of Rupees 40 per mensem be made in augumentation of Mr. Scott's salary and another of Rupees 50 to provide for a competent Assistant Master, provided the income of the School arising from local sources be raised to Rupees 100 per mensem. He also recommends a grant towards the provision of an adequate supply of an useful English reading book, 50 copies of Pope's Grammar and a Terrestrial Globe.

12. I have had some doubts as to the propriety of making a grant to this School in preference to establishing a Government Zillah School at Coimbatore. The School is supported entirely by the subscriptions of the European Residents of Coimbatore and by the *fees of the pupils* a considerable portion of the subscription having been made up by Mr. Thomas under whose exclusive management the School has been left. The School therefore can hardly be considered to have been placed on a very permanent footing, for its continuance depends almost entirely on the continuation of Mr. Thomas' very liberal subscription, and if that were discontinued the School would in all probability have to be closed. Under these circumstances I think it is not improbable that the School will have to be eventually converted into a Government Zillah School, but it seems desirable to defer such a measure until it becomes absolutely necessary and to apply the funds which will be thus saved to the supply of more pressing wants elsewhere. I beg therefore to recommend that a grant of Rupees 90 per mensem be made to the School for the purposes noted in the margin, on the understanding that the standard of secular instruction shall be raised, and that the local subscriptions and fees shall continue to be equal to the Government grant. At the conclusion of this letter I shall enter into a discussion of the terms upon which Grants of Books and Maps should be made.

Rs. 45 per mensem.

Rupees 40 in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master.

Rupees 50, to provide for the salary of a 2d Master.

13. The building in which this School is held was erected from the proceeds of a subscription raised for the purpose by the Native community of Coimbatore, aided by a Government Grant. The accommodation is very limited, barely sufficient for the present number of pupils, and altogether inadequate for the wants of so important a District as Coimbatore. I beg to suggest that the Civil Engineer of the Division be instructed to inspect the building and to prepare a plan and estimate for enlarging it. The cost might, I think, be defrayed from the fund assigned by the Honorable Court for the provision for School buildings, for the building, I apprehend, has been set apart for educational purposes and is partly the property of Government.

Anglo Vernacular School at Tanjore.

13. This School was established so far back as 1790. It contained at the time of Mr. Richards' inspection, 124 pupils, the majority of whom are Native Christians, but there is a considerable number of boys not Christians some of whom are of high caste. The average attendance during the past year has been 138. The expenditure during the year 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 3,960 of which Rupees 960 is defrayed out of the monthly Grant of Rupees 350 made by Government to the Tanjore circle of Missions in the time of Schwartz. This School therefore is already in the receipt of a Grant in aid to the amount of Rupees 180 per mensem, in addition to which an application has been made for a Grant of Rupees 80 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, Rupees 20 per mensem for the supply of School books, Rupees 500 to repair the School buildings and a pair of globes and a theodolite. The report of the Inspector on the attainments of the pupils is to the following effect. In the first class the subjects "for examination, in the English Department, comprised the elements of Algebra "as far as Simple Equations, Arithmetic, including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Geography, English Grammar and Composition, English "and Indian History; and the results may be briefly stated as follows; "Euclid had been read as far as the third Book only in the first Division of their class, consisting of 5 boys; the lower division had not "gone beyond the first Book. One boy in the first Division a Christian Native, to whom I shall hereafter have occasion to refer, distinguished himself greatly; with respect to the others, although they "were on the whole fairly able to work the propositions required of them "and in such a way as to satisfy me that they had been taught the principles of Mathematical reasoning, still they were generally not able to "bear the test of a searching cross examination. In Algebra I have no-

" thing satisfactory to report. In Arithmetic, although there was not al-
" together the same remarkable readiness in computation, as I have ob-
" served in some other Schools, yet what was done, was done, on the
" whole, satisfactorily. The boys were able to work the four rules,
" Simple and Compound, and in approved methods. They could also
" work Vulgar Fractions, (Decimals only slightly) but here, as elsewhere,
" I observed that the principles on which the Rules are based, were but
" imperfectly understood. In Geography, although their attainments
" were very respectable yet compared with some other Schools which I
" have examined, they hardly come up to the mark. In English care
" had evidently been taken with them; they were able to parse, analyse
" sentences, give synonyms of words, and their equivalents in Tamil, al-
" though as I have already intimated, not with the same readiness one
" would have wished and might have expected. With respect to Eng-
" lish and Indian History, I have only to observe that elementary Books
" on each subject were in the course of reading, and where, as here, the
" exercise of memory alone is required, native boys, as you are aware,
" seldom fail.

" As regards the lower classes, I deem it of importance to point
" out a circumstance, which, if I am correct in my impression, speaks
" in favor of the system pursued. It struck me that there was much
" less inequality than usual between their attainments and those of the
" upper class. In all but the mathematical subjects, which are not
" studied in any below the first class, the progress in each class appear-
" ed to me to be such, as to render the promotion easy from one to the
" other. This is important, *first*, because it shows that due attention
" is paid to the lower classes, and *secondly*, because it holds out the
" prospect of a gradual rise in the standard of the school generally."

14. In regard to the teachers, in whose behalf Mr. Pope has applied for grants, Mr. Richards states that " they are all three respectable
" young men whose character and attainments are such as would, I have
" little doubt, procure them better paid appointments in other Depart-
" ments. On examination they did not acquit themselves quite to my
" satisfaction, but they seemed very desirous of improvement, and en-
" gaged to apply themselves to study in the directions which I indicated to
" them. Mr. Pope reports them to be industrious and zealous in the dis-
" charge of their duties, and they appeared to me to be painstaking. I heard
" Mr. Newbigging instruct a class in English; and he certainly took
" much pains to make his pupils understand what they read, and
" his method was such as I could approve. I would therefore recom-

" mend an augmentation to their salaries, though not *at present* to the " extent asked by Mr. Pope. I would suggest that Mr. Newbigging's " salary should be raised to Rupees 100 a month, Mr. Regel's to Ru- " pees 75, Mr. Brockhurst's to Rupees 30, this will involve a grant of " Rupees 40* a month for this object. The " prospect of further augmentation might " also be held out to them, on condition of " their passing a satisfactory examination in " those subjects to which their attention has " been directed."

* Viz,	Rs.
Mr. Newbigging.....	20
" Regel............	15
" Brockhurst......	5
Rs ..	40

15. Mr. Pope has applied for a grant of Rupees 20 per mensem towards the supply of books at half price to the pupils. He has also applied for a pair of globes and a theodolite, as well as for a grant of Rupees 500 to repair the School buildings.

16. With reference to the application for a grant for the purchase of School books, Mr. Richards states that he is " not prepared to say " how far it would be desirable to make grants of money to enable " Schools to supply books at half price," but recommends "that such " books as can be furnished from the Depot should be supplied at the " lowest or even a reduced price." He recommends the grant of a pair of globes, but suggests that the grant of a theodolite be deferred, until the boys are further advanced and better able to understand its use.

17. With regard to the application for a grant for the repairs of the school buildings, Mr. Richards states that they are " extensive and exceedingly well adapted for the purpose" and that they are " unquestionably in want of repairs." He recommends that an estimate be prepared to be submitted to the Engineer of the District and that one-half of the necessary sum be granted by the Government on condition that the other half be guaranteed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. I beg to recommend a grant of Rupees 40 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the Masters as proposed by Mr. Richards and a grant of such sum not exceeding Rupees 500 as may be required for the repairs of the building, provided that an equal sum be guaranteed by the Society to which the school belongs.

Anglo Vernacular School established in connexion with the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society.

18. This School has only been very recently set on foot by Mr. Irion, one of the resident Missionaries at Tellicherry. It contains 135 pupils paying a fee of 4 annas each per mensem. The present expenditure, met by subscriptions and School

fees, is Rupees 150 per mensem. The amount of aid asked for is Rupees 70 per mensem towards the salary of an Head Master to be sent out by the Parent Society and Rupees 300 for the purchase of school apparatus. The school has not been inspected nor is there any means of providing for its inspection at present, but it appears to me to be very desirable that the grant sought for should not be deferred until the school can be brought under inspection, for the want of such a school has long been felt at Tellicherry and the well known energy and efficiency of the Basle Missionaries in their Educational operations render it expedient that all due encouragement should be held out to them. The school being moreover in its infancy and the main object of the application for aid being to procure a teacher from Europe, nothing would be gained by its being inspected at present in enabling the Government to form a judgment as to the expediency of complying with the application.

19. I beg therefore to recommend that a grant of Rupees 70 per mensem, or Rupees 840 per annum, in aid of the salary of the Head Master, whom the Society propose to procure from Europe, be guaranteed on the understanding that its continuance shall, as in other cases, depend upon the reports of the Inspector and on the funds being kept up to their present amount. I also recommend a grant of Rupees 300 for the purchase of School apparatus, but as some months must elapse before the new Master can be brought out, the annual grant to this School for the year 1856-57, including the grant proposed for School apparatus will not exceed the annual amount of the Monthly grant I have recommended for the Salary of the Master, viz. Rupees 840 for the full twelve months.

Schools of the 2d Class.
Anglo Vernacular School at Negapatam belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts.

20. The School was established in 1854. At the date of Mr. Richards' inspection it contained 43 pupils, the average number during the past year having been 30. It is under the superintendence of Mr. Regel the Resident Missionary, who is in fact the Head Master of the School. The expenditure incurred during the Official year 1855-56, including the salary of the Missionary at Rupees 165-8 per mensem amounted to Rupees 2,433-3-10.* The course of instruction includes English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and the Tamil language grammatically studied. The application is for a grant of Rupees 60 per mensem to provide an Assistant Master and of Rupees 200 for School furniture.

* This includes the entire salary of the Missionary Mr. Regel who devotes the greater part of his time to the School.

21. Mr. Richards reports favorably of the School, but in general terms he states that he tested the knowledge of the pupils in English i. e. their ability to read it intelligently together with their knowledge of English grammar, Tamil grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. but that it was not so much the actual attainments as the capabilities and promising aspect of the boys which led him to form his favorable opinion. "The favorable circumstances" he explains, "are these. Mr. "Regel manifests a deep interest in his work—he conducts the School "himself, and is evidently in real earnest. His manner is engaging, "and such as to win the esteem and confidence of the boys. In the "next place, the boys themselves evinced much intelligence, and an "eager desire to learn, two or three of them indeed shewed an intelli-"gence which I have hardly seen surpassed anywhere. They belong to "the higher classes of Hindu Society. The attendance at the school is "remarkably regular, and finally, Mr. Regel has succeeded in esta-"blishing the system of fees, which on a graduated scale of 12, 8, and "4 annas, according to the class of the boy, appear to be regularly paid. "In short, I have rarely seen a school of more promising appearance."

22. Mr. Richards recommends that Mr. Regel's application for an Assistant Master be granted, and that he be requested to find one, such as will meet his views and to whom, if approved on examination, a salary adequate to his merits shall be granted. He also recommends a grant of Rupees 50 for school furniture. These recommendations are made on the understanding that Mr. Regel shall be permitted to continue in charge of the school and that in fact he is to be the permanent Head Master. On this understanding I beg to recommend that a grant of Rupees 50 per mensem be made for the salary of an Assistant Master and of Rupees 50 for furnitures.

Anglo Vernacular School at Tranquebar, belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

23. This school was established in 1839. It contains 78 pupils, the average number in attendance during the past year being 56. Its expenditure during that period is stated to have been Rupees 630. It is under the superintendence of the Rev. H. Cordez the Resident Missionary. The course of instruction includes English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and the Tamil language. School fees have only been lately introduced and no fixed scale appears to have been laid down. The application for a grant-in-aid was in general terms, no fixed sum being specified.

24. Mr. Richards' report is as follows: "This being a Christian "school and the Bible the principal Reading book, I set the first class

" to read a portion, and examined them as to its contents; I am con-
" strained to say, that their knowledge of the Scriptures was neither
" extensive nor accurate. A certain knowledge of English, however,
" was demonstrated, although it was evident that the method of instruc-
" tion adopted was not such as to give them a command of the lan-
" guage. They showed some knowledge of English Grammar. There
" was an almost absolute ignorance of general geography, and even their
" acquaintance with India, which it was stated they had particularly
" studied, was defective. In Arithmetic they had advanced as far as
" simple Proportion, they were tolerably well able to perform the opera-
" tions, but not able to explain the processes. They read Tamil with
" sufficient fluency and (I think) intelligence, but with a very imperfect
" knowledge of the grammar. The examination of the junior classes
" afforded nearly corresponding results. The general impression pro-
" duced on my mind, was, that the school exhibited no great amount of
" intelligence on the part of the pupils, probably owing to the want of
" method of training in their art, on the part of the Teachers. The
" Head Master (whose name I omitted to record) is an Englishman, the
" clerk of the chaplain of Tranquebar, but he was not present on my
" arrival, and I was given to understand, that he only attended at certain
" hours, and was not responsible for the general management of the
" school, that this rested entirely with the Superintendent of the Mission,
" the Rev. H. Cordez, who took no part in the work of instruction.
" This I conceive to be a great defect. Although at present not in a
" satisfactory state, nevertheless as this school affords the materials of a
" valuable institution, and in consideration of the magnitude and impor-
" tance of the Town of Tranquebar, I am prepared to recommend it to
" your favorable consideration. It appears from the statement of Mr.
" Cordez, that it is the intention of his Society to send out from Ger-
" many a Missionary who is to be charged with its Superintendence;
" should this intention be fulfilled; and provided the gentleman selected
" for the work, satisfy the Government as to his qualifications, I ven-
" ture to recommend a grant of Rupees 40 per mensem towards the
" payment of his salary. Another condition, however, should, I think,
" be insisted on i. e. that the fee system be, as fully as possible, carried
" out; at present it is only partially so, the amount of fees now collect-
" ed not averaging more than Rupees 2 per mensem."

25. In the above recommendation I concur.

Anglo Vernacular School at Ramiapatam.

26. This School was established by local subscriptions and opened on the 1st

September 1855. It contains 70 pupils of whom 45 are instructed in Telugu and 25 in English. The monthly income, exclusive of fees, amounts to Rupees 47-13. The school being in its infancy the instruction is quite elementary.

27. It is held in a building which has been presented to the School Committee by Mr. Purvis, formerly Sub Collector of Nellore and which is stated to be excellently suited for the purpose.

28. This building, however, is much out of repair and requires re-roofing for which purpose the aid of Government is solicited. The cost of re-roofing the building is estimated at Rs. 295. Aid is also sought to enable the Committee to increase the pay of the English Master and of the 2d Telugu Master but to what extent is not stated. This School has not been inspected, no Inspector having been available. The application, however, so far as regards a grant for the re-roofing of the building should, I think, be complied with at once in consideration of the efforts which have been made by the local community; for the School will, in all probability, supersede the necessity of establishing a Government Talook School at Ramiapatam. The second part of the application, which relates to the augmentation of the salaries of the teachers I would leave for consideration hereafter, when the School can be inspected and the qualifications of the Masters reported on.

Anglo Vernacular Girls' school at Tanjore belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

29. This School was established in 1790. The average attendance during the past year has been 66 distributed into five classes. The upper classes are instructed by an East Indian Master, the lower by female Native Assistants, all under the direct supervision of the ladies of Mr. Pope's family. Mr. Richards reports as follows. " The instruction given is almost entirely Vernacular, and " appeared to me to be of the most satisfactory kind. The girls in the " first class were not only able to read well, but were so far acquainted " with the elements of Tamil Grammar as to be able to parse fairly; " they could write on the black Board, work the simple rules of addition " and subtraction, and showed a very fair acquaintance with Geography. " They are also duly instructed in the art of sewing. In the lower classes " there are various stages of progress down to the lowest, where the alphabet is taught. It should be understood that these are nearly all, " if not all, christian girls, the majority of whom are boarded, and all " clothed by Mr. Pope. They are therefore continually under the eye " of one or other of his family, and are trained to industrious and orderly

"habits. I can testify to the effect of this training on their personal "appearance and manners, which in this, as well as other girl's "Boarding Schools under similar auspices, is most pleasing and holds "out the promise of important results for the future."

30. Mr. Pope has applied for a grant of Rupees 1000 towards the erection of a building for this School which is now in progress. He states that the building will cost Rupees 3000, Rupees 1000 having been already expended on it. Mr. Richards reccommends that the plan and estimate be submitted to the Government Engineer and that the building itself be inspected by him and that if it meets with his approval a grant of not less than Rupees 750 be made when the whole sum necessary to complete the building shall have been received or sufficiently guaranteed. I beg to recommend that Rupees 1000 be granted on the condition specified by Mr. Richards.

3rd Class, or Village Schools,

Village Vernacular Schools belonging to the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly.

31. The Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society have made an application for a grant in aid of the Village Schools supported by them in the district of Tinnevelly. They represent that the number of schools of this class supported by the Society is 317 under the care of 267 Masters and 107 Mistresses, whose salaries range from Rupees 3 to Rupees 7 per mensem; that in these schools 7,802 scholars (5116 being Christians and 2686 Hindoos are educated, the male scholars numbering 5629 and paying a monthly fee of half an anna. They state that, with a view to improve the character and attainments of the School-masters and School-mistresses, the Society have recently established at an annual cost of Rupees 6,000, a Training Institution at Palamcottah with model and practising school, under the superintendence of a Missionary specially prepared for the work assisted by four Tamul Assistants, one of whom is a School-master from the Metropolitan Training Institution in London and they apply for a grant of Rupees 2 per mensem in augmentation of the stipend of every Vernacular School-master and Rupee 1 for every School-mistress, together with an additional grant of Rupees 1000 to furnish books, maps and other school apparatus when necessary.

32. Mr. Richards, in the course of his late tour through the district of Tinnevelly, examined 1274 children belonging to 61 schools and had assembled before him, on different occasions, upwards of 100 School-masters and School-mistresses of whom he selected 58 masters

and 3 mistresses for careful examination. As a sample of the state of education in the village schools he has furnished me with the following particulars relating to those in the Palamcottah Missionary District, which only differs from the others in the unusually large number of children not Christian.

33. The number who were presented to him for examination were as follows:

Christian	16
Hindoo	142
Mussulman	16
	174 all boys.

34. The classification of the different *schools* was as follows.

	First class.	Lower class.
Tinnevelly Town	35	40
Trichanellore	6	27
Palamcottah	11	25
Do. Fort	3	27
	55	119

First class	55
Lower do	119
	174

35. With respect to the foregoing numbers, he observes that the more remote a village school from the place of assembly, the smaller was the proportion of junior children present.

36. In the first class the subjects read were as follows:

The New Testament, Gospels.

Third Reading Book of School Book Society.

Geography, Tract Book Society 1st Book.

History of England by Revd. G. Hobbs.

Tamil Grammar by Revd. G. U. Pope.

Arithmetic according to Tamil Methods.

37. Mr. Richards states that these boys, 55 in number could, on the whole, read well and were well acquainted with the four simple rules of Arithmetic. Tamil Grammar had not long been commenced, therefore but little of it was known. In Geography, especially that of

India, there was a defect mainly attributable to the want of Maps. Out of these 55 boys 13 could read a little English and were able to give the Tamil for simpler words. Out of the whole number of 174, 96 boys were able to read the Tamil New Testament without difficulty that is more than one half, but for the reason above given viz. : the absence of many of the younger children belonging to the more distant schools, it would hardly be safe to adopt this proportion. He believes however he is within the mark when he states that more than one third of the children taught in the Village Schools are able to read. The ages of these 96 boys varied from 8 to 12 years, of the remainder the ages varied from 5 to 8 years.

38. The most prominent feature in these schools is of course the Scriptural instruction and to enable the Government to form an estimate of its extent Mr Richards gives the following account of the Schools in the Megnanapooram (Missionary District.) " Here as elsewhere the first " classes of the various schools were taken together for Examination, " and I found that they had generally read the whole Tamil Bible, that " they had committed to memory the catechism of the Church of Eng- " land ; two other Catechisms known as the Doctrinal and Historical " Catechisms ; and Selections of Scripture Texts ; and that they were " able to give the most intellegent answers to questions in what they had " both read and learnt. The *second classes* had read more or less of the " Tamil New Testament and were able to repeat the ten commandments " &c. and answer questions upon them. With respect to these second " classes, I would here add as supplementary to my remarks on the " Palamcottah Schools, that they could write ordinary words, spell fair- " ly, and were fairly acquainted with the Multiplication Table. There " are of course still lower classes, in which the instruction is still more " elementary.

" I would only further observe on this subject that so great an ex- " tent of scriptural knowledge as I have above indicated, viewed simply " as *knowledge*, communicated to so large a body of children can hardly " fail to have the most powerful effect in elevating the condition of the " race to which they belong, and I cannot avoid expressing my deliber- " ate opinion that this is the most successful effort for the improvement " of Indigenous education, which has been yet made in India."

39. With reference to the application made by the Church Missionary Society, Mr. Richards recommends that a fixed standard of instruction should be laid down and that notice should be given that the Inspector on the occasion of his next visit, will hold an examination of

School Masters and School Mistresses, and that all who are able to pass in the subjects named and give evidence of ability to teach them shall each receive, the Masters a grant of Rupees 2 a month, and the Mistresses a grant of Rupees 2 in augmentation of their present salaries.

40. The following is the standard of attainments which he proposes to exact from the village school Masters to entitle them to a grant in aid.

1. The ability to read an easy Tamil author.

2. The ability to write from dictation (on the palmyra leaf for the present).

3. Tamil Grammar, so far as it is contained in Mr. Pope's elementary catechism.

4. General Geography so far as it can be taught by means of the following Maps, The World, The five great continents, India.

5. Arithmetic; the four simple and compound rules, according to the best methods.

41. In order to carry out this system of instruction he recommends that the schools should be furnished with the following materials.

1st. A good Reading book as full of instruction as possible and of the highest moral teaching.

2nd. Pope's Elementary Catechism of Tamil grammar.

3rd. Tamil Maps.

4th. A Black Board,

and he suggests that by undertaking the provision of the above mentioned materials of instruction, by stimulating the present School Masters to qualify themselves for the efficient use of them, and by thoroughly carrying out the system of inspection which is now being organized, the Government may most effectually contribute to the improvement of the Village schools generally throughout the country.

42. The foregoing proposition appears to me to be worthy of a trial and I beg to recommend that I may be authorized to carry it out to the extent of offering to the Masters and Mistresses of the Schools referred to in the application from the Church Missionary Society, augmentations to their stipends at the rates proposed by Mr. Richards on their passing a satisfactory examination in the subjects named by him.

43. In regard to grants for the provision of School books and maps it seems desirable that some general rules should be laid down. I would

propose then that a grant to be designated a supply grant for the purchase of books and maps should be made to every School under Government inspection at the rates noted in the margin with reference to the number of pupils, provided that a sum equal to the amount of the grant he subscribed by the Managers of the Schools, that no further pecuniary grant be made for a period of three years from the date of the supply grant, unless it be shown that the average number of pupils has increased by 25 per cent, whereupon a supplementary grant should be made for such additional number of pupils at the rates laid down for the supply grant; and after the lapse of 3 years from the first grant a Renewal grant might be made at the rates noted in the margin, provided the local contributions shall double the amount of the grant.

In the case of a School ranking with a Government Zillah School at the rate of 1 Rupee a pupil.
In the case of a School ranking with a Government Talook School at the rate of 8 Annas a pupil.
In the case of a Village School at the rate of 4 Annas a pupil.

In the case of a School ranking with a Zillah School at the rate of 8 Annas each pupil.
In the case of a School ranking with a Talook School at the rate of 4 Annas each pupil.
In the case of a Village School 2 Annas each pupil.

44. With a view to ensure the adoption of approved books in all Schools aided by Government grants, I propose, in communication with the Inspectors and Managers of Schools, to publish from time to time Schedules specifying all books for the purchase of which grants will be made. In these Schedules should be entered all such School books as may have received the most extensive sanction from public opinion. Supplies of them should be kept in the Government Depot and sold either at cost price or at such reduced prices as they may be purchased at by Government.

45. In addition to the periodical grants of money towards the purchase of Books, Managers of Schools under Government inspection should have the privilege of obtaining once in each year a supply of books from the Government Depot at the reduced prices at which they are purchased or published by Government. The recommendations made in the enclosed statement in regard to Grants for the purchase of school-books are based upon the foregoing propositions.

46. The grants recommended for the establishment of Scholarships I propose to defray from the Scholarship Fund sanctioned by the Government of India under date the 5th January 1856. I beg that in all cases in which the conditions of the grant are not inconsistent with such an arrangement, the grant may be considered to commence from the 1st Instant.

47. It only remains for me to add that I expect to be in a position at an early date to lay before Government a supplementary statement of applications which will probably absorb the whole of the sum sanctioned by he Government of India for grants in aid, but which in consequence of my having been compelled to make further references either to the Inspectors or to the Managers of the Schools for information on important points, I have been unable to incorporate in this Report.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, *19th May* 1856.

I have the honor to be &c.,
A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

	Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
						CLASS
1	Anglo Vernacular Boys School at Palamcottah belonging to the Church Missionary Society.	The Reverend W. Knight M. A. & the Rev. P. Royston B. A. Secretaries to the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Holy Scriptures in English, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Mechanics, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy, together with Grammatical instruction in Tamil.	Four annas per mensem for each pupil.	Rupees 4,164 per annum.	To provide for the salary of a second Assistant Master and two additional Scholarships.
2	Anglo Vernacular Boys School at Coimbatore.	E. B. Thomas Esq.	English Grammar, Reading and Writing, the Bible, Scripture History, Geography, Arithmetic as far as Vulgar Fractions, and Tamil.	One Rupee per mensem in the 4th or highest class. 12 Annas in the 3d class. 8 Annas in the 2d. 4 Annas in the 1st.	The School is maintained partly by subscriptions contributed principally by the European Residents and partly by the fees of the pupils. The subscriptions amount to Rupees 76 per mensem. The fees paid by the pupils as the classes stood at the time of the Inspector's visit, would come to Rs. 51–4 per mensem.	1st. An addition to the Head Mster's salary. 2d. A grant to provide an Assistant Master. 3d. A grant of School books.
3	Anglo Vernacular Boys School at Tanjore belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.	The Rev. G. U. Pope.	English Reading, Grammar & Composition, Euclid, Algebra as far as simple Equations, English and Indian History and Tamil grammâtically studied.	The fee varies from 1 anna to 8 annas per mensem according to the class.	Rs. 3,000 per annum exclusive of a grant of Rs. 960 received from Government, being part of the grant made to the Tanjore Schools in the time of Schwartz.	1st. A grant of Rs. per mensem in au mentation of the s lary of the 2d mast 2d. A grant of Rs. per mensem in au mentation of the lary of the 3d mast 3d. A grant of Rs. per mensem in au mentation of the lary of the 4th mast 4th. A grant of Rs.20 mensem towards supply of books at l price to the pupil 5th. A pair of glo and a theodolite. 6th. A grant of Rs. to repair the sc buildings.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended for the year 1856-57. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
No. 1.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For salary of Asst. Rupees 50 per mensem. For Scholarships Rupees. 8 — 58 Total Rs.. 696 per annum.	That the sum of Rupees 50 per mensem be granted to provide the salary of a 2d Assistant, And Rupees 12 per mensem for Scholarships. NOTE.—For further particulars of recommendation see the accompanying letter.	That the sum of Rupees 50 per mensem be granted to provide the salary of a 2d Assistant. And Rupees 12 per mensem for Scholarships.	744	....	744
Rupees 70 per mensem in addition to the Head Master's salary. Rupees 50 per mensem for the salary of the 2d Master. Total Rupees 120 or Rupees 1,440 per annum. The application for school books is in general terms.	That a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master and another of Rs. 50 to provide for the salary of a 2d Master, provided the income of the school arising from local sources be raised to Rs. 100 per mensem. He also recommends a Grant towards the provision of an adequate supply of useful English reading books, 50 copies of Pope's Grammar and a terrestrial globe.	That a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master and a grant of Rs. 50 to provide for the salary of a 2d Master, their continuance to depend on the income of the school inclusive of fees equalling the amount of the grants. Also that a grant not exceeding Rs. 89 at the rate of one Rupee each pupil be granted towards the supply of school books, provided a similar sum be raised for the same purpose from local sources. Also a grant of Rs. 17-8 towards the purchase of an 18 inch terrestrial globe, a supply of which has been ordered for the Book depot at £3-10 each.	1080	106-8	1186-8
Rupees 100 per mensem with a grant of Rupees 500 for repairs or Rupees 1,700 for the year 1856-57, in addition to the cost of a pair of Globes and a theodolite.	That a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salaries of the Assistant Masters, viz: Rupees 20 to Mr. Newbigging, " 15 to Mr. Regel, " 5 to Mr. Brockhurst. — Total... 40 or 480 per annum. That an estimate of the cost of repairing the building be submitted to the Civil Engineer and one half of the necessary sum paid by Government: provided that a similar be raised by the Society That a pair of Globes be granted.	1. That Rs. 40 per mensem be granted in augmentation of the salaries of the Assistant masters. 2. That a grant be made in aid of the repairs not exceeding Rs. 500; provided that a similar sum be raised by the Society. 3. That a grant not exceeding Rs. 138, at the rate of one Rupee each pupil, be made towards the purchase of school books; provided an equal sum be raised by the managers of the school. 4. Also a grant of Rs. 23-8 in aid of the purchase of a pair of globes.	480	661-8	1141-8
		Carried over..	....	....	3,072

Number.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees.	Amount of Local Funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
4	Tellicherry Anglo Vernacular School established in connexion with the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society.	The Rev. C. Irion.	English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History of India, Introduction to the Science. The Malayalum language gramatically studied.	4 Annas per mensem for each pupil.	Rupees 150 per mensem or Rupees 1800 per annum.	Rupees 70 towards the salary of a Master tc be sent out by the Parent Society. Rs. 300 for School apparatus.
						CLAS
1	Anglo Vernacular School at Negapatam belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.	The Reverend Mr. Regel.	English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and the Tamil language grammatically studied.	Fees vary from Annas to one Rupee according to the class.	Rs. 2,500 per annum including the salary of the Missionary.	1st. To provide a Assistant Master. 2d. For School furni ture.
2	Anglo Vernacular School at Tranquebar belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran Mission.	The Reverend H. Cordez.	English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, and the Tamil language.	Fees lately introduced. No fixed scale.	Rupees 630 per annum.	Application in gene terms.
3	Anglo Vernacular School at Ramiapatam.	J. J. Minchin Esquire, Sub-Collector of Nellore.	English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Telugu.	4 Annas for each pupil in the English Department. 2 Annas in the Vernacular.	Rs. 47-8-0.	1. For re-roofing building. 2. Addition to the laries of the Eng master and 2d T gu moonshee.
4	Anglo Vernacular Girls' School at Tanjore belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.	The Revd. G. U. Pope.	The rudiments of English the Tamil language grammatically studied. The simple rules of Arithmetic in Tamil, Geography and needle work.	None.	Rs. 420 per annum.	The completion o school house.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended for the year 1856-57.		
			Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rupees 840.	This School has not been inspected nor is there any means of providing for its inspection at present. (See letter.)	1st. That a grant of Rs. 70 per mensem be made in aid of the salary of the Head Master to be brought from Europe, the continuance of such grant depending on the reports of the Inspector. 2d. That a grant not exceeding Rs. 300 be made for the purchase of School apparatus provided an equal sum be raised by the Managers of the School. NOTE.—The grant for apparatus can be provided from the monthly grant, the payment of which cannot commence for some months hence, as the Master has to be brought out from Europe.	840	....	840
No. 2. For salary of Asst. Master Rs. 60 per mensem. For School furniture Rupees 200.	That Mr. Regel be requested to find an Assistant Master and that a salary adequate to his merits be granted. That Rupees 50 be granted for the purchase of School furniture.	That a grant of Rupees 50 per mensem be made for the salary of an Assistant Master and Rupees 50 for School furniture.	600	50	650
	That a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem be made in aid of the salary of a Master to be brought out from Europe.	That a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem be made in aid of the salary of a Master to be brought out from Europe.	480	....	480
For re-roofing ...e building Ru...ees 220. Amount not ...ated.	This school has not been inspected, no Inspector having been available.	That a grant of Rs. 220 be made for the re-roofing of the school building.	....	220	220
...ees 1,000.	That a grant be made of Rs. 750, provided the funds necessary to complete the building be raised or guaranteed by the Society.	That a grant be made of Rs. 1,000 provided the funds necessary to complete the building be raised or guaranteed by the Society. Mr. Richards does not give any reason for reducing the grant by Rs. 250 below the sum applied for and as the object is an important one, I would give the full sum asked on the conditions specified.	....	1,000	1,000

	Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees.	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
						CLASS
1	Village schools in Tinnevelly belonging to the Church Missionary Society, 317 in number.	The Reverend W. Knight, M. A. & the Rev. P. Royston, B. A. Secretaries to the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography.	Half an Anna per mensem.	Amount not stated.	A grant of Rs. 2 per mensem in aid of the stipend of each school master and of Rupee 1 per mensem on account of the stipend of each school mistress.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
19th May 1856.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended for t[he] year 1856-57. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
No. 3.					
Rs. 7,692 in aid of stipends. Rs. 1,000 for books	That an additional stipend of Rupees 2 per mensem be offered to each school master and of Rupee 1 per mensem to each school mistress on passing an examination according to a prescribed standard. * See letter para 43.	That an additional stipend of Rupees 2 per mensem be offered to each school master and of Rupee 1 per mensem to each school mistress on passing an examination according to a prescribed standard, and that a grant of such sum as may be required, not* exceeding Rs. 1,950 at the rate of 4 Annas each pupil, be made for the supply of school books, on condition that the Society shall contribute a similar sum for the same purpose. † NOTE.—This sum is the estimated amount of grant for 6 months supposing all the masters and mistresses to pass the prescribed examination within 6 months from this time. It is probably much more than will be given.	Rs. † 3,846	Rs. 1,950	Rs. 5,79[6]
		Grand Total......	....	....	12,05[?]

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 747.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 26th June 1856.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 19th May 1856 No. 465.)

The Government do not gather from the above report whether all the applications for grants-in-aid that were preferred to the Director have been recommended by him for compliance wholly or in part—or whether any others have been made to him and not forwarded, and if so, for what cause.

2. Mr. Arbuthnot is requested to state whether he has received any applications besides those now sent up, and if so, what were the considerations which led him to reject them.

3. He will also be so good as to furnish an abstract Statement exhibiting the grants-in-aid that have already been sanctioned by Government—and the leading particulars in each instance.

(True Extract)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 591.

FROM A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.

Director of Public Instruction,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

Fort St. George.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to the extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 26th ultimo No. 747 calling upon me to state whether I had received any applications for grants in aid other than those referred to in my letter of the 19th May last and to furnish an Abstract Statement exhibiting the grants in aid already sanctioned by Government and the leading particulars in each instance.

2. In the concluding paragraph of my letter of the 19th May I stated that I had received other applications which would probably absorb the whole of the sum sanctioned by the Government of India for grants in aid, but which, in consequence of my having been compelled

to make further references either to the Inspectors or to the Managers of Schools, I had been unable to incorporate in that report; and in a note appended to the 6th paragraph I specified the amount already sanctioned and that available for future disbursements.

3. I have now the honor to submit a statement marked A of the applications not included in my letter of the 19th May, specifying, in each case, the name of the applicant, the purport of the application and the cause of its non-transmission with my former letter; a statement marked B specifying the grants already sanctioned by Government under the authority conveyed in the dispatch of the Supreme Government under date the 11th May 1855, and a third Statement marked C containing the further applications I am now able to recommend.

4. The applications entered in the first of these statements are forty in number. Of these eight proceed from the North Telugu Division, two from the South Telugu Division, twelve from the North Tamil Division, eleven from the South Tamil Division, one from Cochin, one from Canara and five from stations not situated within the provinces subject to the Government of Fort St. George.

Applications from the North Telegu Division.

5. All the applications from the North Telugu Division are under reference to Lieutenant Macdonald. Two of these, viz. those on behalf of the Onslow Institution at Chetterpore and the English School for the Children of Europeans and East Indians at Masulipatam, were preferred before the end of last year and were referred to Mr. Thompson for report on the occasion of his visit to the Rajahmundry Schools. Shortly after his departure from Madras he was granted three months' leave, and he then requested me to permit him to defer his visit to Ganjam until after the expiration of his leave. He visited Masulipatam on his return from Rajahmundry and conferred with the Committee by whom the application for a grant to the English School for Europeans and East Indians had been made. The School however had been discontinued some months previously and the Committee were not prepared to re-open it until they were informed what assistance would be guaranteed to them by Government. Mr. Thompson was at the same time informed that a School had been recently opened by the Native Community and suggested that the latter might serve the object for which the application under notice had been made, and before his report reached me I had received the application from the Native Community as well as one from the Secretaries to the Church Missionary Society, on behalf of the School under Mr. Noble's charge. Under these cir-

cumstances I deemed it expedient to postpone the disposal of the application on behalf of the English School until the other Schools at Masulipatam from which applications had been received, could be inspected and the claims of all duly considered. Lieutenant Macdonald has been instructed to proceed to Masulipatam and to furnish me with a full report on the state of education at that station with special reference to the applications which have been made from it. In the course of his tour he will inspect the Schools at Vizagapatam, Rajahmundry and Ellore. His report on the Onslow Institution I expect to receive immediately as I am aware that he has already inspected it.

6. The application on behalf of the School at Vizagapatam was presented to me by the Rev. Mr. Griffiths the Chaplain on the occasion of his late visit to Madras. The school to which it refers is a school for the Education of the Orphan children of European Soldiers, and Mr. Griffiths was particularly anxious that I should submit the application at once to Government, in order that he might secure the services of a Master with whom he had been in treaty and a portion of whose salary, among other items, the aid sought for was intended to provide. It appeared however that the Master referred to by Mr. Griffiths was the person in charge of the Onslow Institution on behalf of which an application had been made, and I did not consider that any object would be gained by transferring this Master from the one institution to the other. The aid sought for moreover was considerable and the information as to the amount of local funds available was somewhat indefinite. I therefore deemed it expedient to refer the application to Lieutenant Macdonald, with instructions to inspect the school and to furnish me with all necessary information regarding it.

South Telugu Division.

7. From the South Telugu Division only two applications have been received, exclusive of that made on behalf of the Anglo-Vernacular School lately established at Ramiapatam for which a building grant has been recommended. The cause of their not having been disposed of viz. the want of an Inspector for that Division, is entered in statement A. They will be referred to Mr. Norman as soon as he enters upon his duties.

North Tamil Division.

8. From the North Tamil Division the applications are twelve in number. Of these nine have been reported on by Mr. Thompson, and in four* cases the reports have been such that I have not considered myself at liberty to recommend grants. I will state briefly the

* The Church Mission School at Toudiarpett Royapooram.
Miss Austin's School.
The Eyatamil Bodaga Patasala.
A Pial School at Conjeveram

grounds by which I was guided in rejecting each of the applications in question. In the case of the Tondiarpett school the application was for a grant of Rs. 840 per annum to be expended in increasing the salary of the Head Master and providing him with additional Assistants. The Inspector reported very unfavourably on the qualifications of the present Masters, both East Indians, and stated that they were amply if not over paid, and that far greater efficiency might be attained by the employment of purely Native Agency without any addition to the present expenditure.

9. The application on behalf of Miss Austin's school was for a grant of Rs. 600 per annum. The Inspector's report was most unfavorable. The instruction given and the general management of the school appeared to have been extremely inefficient.

10. The Eyatamil Bodaga Patasala is a Native Vernacular school entirely under Native management. The application was for a grant of Rupees 600 per annum. According to the Inspector's report the amount of useful instruction given is extremely limited, a considerable portion of the pupil's time being consumed in learning verses by rote, the meaning of which is not explained to them. The Inspector stated that if the school had been in a Mofussil town where there existed no means of obtaining a better education, he should have recommended a grant for it, but that in Madras where there are so many good schools to serve as models, he did not feel justified in doing so; that in fact it would be better if the school were closed and the pupils sent elsewhere.

11. The School at Conjeveram for which aid has been applied, is a mere Pyal school kept by a very incompetent person.

12. In regard to the remaining Schools in this Division which have been inspected, the causes of their not being included in my report of the 19th May are entered in the statement A. I now submit a statement of these applications with my recommendation in each case. The applications for aid to certain Schools at Karoor and to the Preparatory School at Royapettah in Madras, are still under reference to Mr. Thompson. The application from the latter School was not received until after Mr. Thompson had completed his inspection in Madras.

Statement C.

South Tamil Division.

13. From this Division eleven applications have been received which were not included in my last report. One of these, the application of the Revd. A. F. Cæmmerer had not been received when that document was laid before Government, and those from the Revd. J. Kearns of Tuticorin and the Revd. H. Pope of Ediezengody were received after the com-

pletion of Mr. Richards' tour of Inspection in Tinnevelly. The cause of the Streevellipoottoor School not having been inspected is mentioned in Statement A. In regard to one of the six applications which has been reported on, that from the Revd. C. Franklin of Cuddalore, the report of the Inspector was by no means favorable. The application of Mr. Franklin was for aid to two Elementary Anglo Vernacular Schools, one for boys and one for girls, in Old Town Cuddalore and to a Tamil School in New Town. The latter had been discontinued when the Inspector visited Cuddalore. In regard to the Boy's School, the Inspector was unable to recommend any addition to the salaries of the present teachers, and a suggestion made by him that the Gospel Society should be invited to place the School upon a more efficient footing, with a guarantee of aid from Government, I did not consider it expedient to support; for if I am not mistaken as to the principles upon which the distribution of grants-in-aid is to be regulated, it is only in very special cases that such grants should be given at stations where the Government have found it necessary to establish Schools of their own. Such I presume is the intention of the proviso entered in para * 2 of the rules which was adopted from the Honorable Court's dispatch. At Cuddalore there is an Anglo Vernacular Zillah School and also a Vernacular Talook School supported by Government, and unless it can be shewn, that the School belonging to the Gospel Society might be so improved as to supersede the necessity of continuing one or other of the Gevernment Schools, it appears to me to be inconsistent with the claims of other Districts to expend on that School any portion of the sum avilable for grants in aid. The same objection does not apply to the case of the Female School and I have addressed the Committee of the Gospel Society on the subject with the view of devising a plan for placing it upon an efficient footing.

* "So far as the requirements "of each particular district as "compared with others and the "funds at the disposal of Government may render it desirable."

14. The causes which have prevented my submitting any specific recommendation regarding the other applications received from the South Tamil Division and those from Cochin and Mangalore, are mentioned in statement A.

15. In reply to the applications received from Bangalore, Jaulnah and Secunderabad, I have informed the applicants that the Government have directed that for the present "grants in aid of educational "establishments are to be confined to such as "are within the limits of this Presidency."

Vide Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 4th December 1855 No. 1535.

16. I now proceed to offer such remarks as seem called for with reference to the applications included in statement C, and the recommendations therein submitted. The classification adopted in this statement is similar to that adopted in the statement submitted with my letter of, the 19th May. In the 1st class is entered the Wesleyan Mission Boys' School in Royapettah. In the 2d the Anglo Vernacular School at Trichinopoly belonging to the Gospel Society, the Madras Native Progressive Seminary, the Wesleyan Mission Girls' School, the School at Streevellipootoor in Tinnevelly belonging to the Church Missionary Society, the School at St. Thomas' Mount, and the Vepery Poor Schools, and in the 3d Class the Town and Village Vernacular Schools in the neighbourhood of Madras, a Village School in Nungumbaukum and certain Village Vernacular Schools in Tinnevelly and Madras supported by the Gospel Society.

1st Class.

Wesleyan Mission Boy's School at Royapettah.

17. This School was established in 1850. It contains 150 pupils, the average attendance during the past year having been 140. Its average expenditure is about Rupees 2,500 per annum, a portion of which is provided for by the fees paid by the pupils, which in the year 1855-56 amounted to Rupees 430. The course of secular instruction embraces in English, the English Reading and Writing, Grammar, Geography, English and Indian History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Natural Philosophy. In the Vernacular department instruction is given in the Tamil and Telugu languages. The Inspector reports the School to be well deserving of Government support. In Geography and History the boys of the 1st or highest Class appeared to have answered extremely well, and very fairly in Arithmetic and Geometry. The application is for a grant of Rupees 5,000 towards the erection of a new School, the accommodation in the present building, a thatched room, being so limited as to have obliged the managers to reject a considerable number of applicants for admission. The estimated cost of the proposed building is Rupees 10,000 of which the Mission are prepared to contribute Rupees 5,000. On receiving the application it appeared to me that it would not be expedient to expend on a single School so large a sum as that applied for out of the limited sum available for grants in aid, and I accordingly made an intimation to this effect to the Reverend Mr. Burgess the Principal of the School, at the same time informing him that I should be prepared to consider any application he might think fit to make for the enlargement of the present building upon an inexpensive

scale. In reply he has informed me that, in addition to the amount anticipated from local subscriptions towards the projected building, the Society expects to realize a considerable sum from England, and that they might therefore be enabled to erect the building on a little less expensive scale with a grant considerably lower than that applied for. I beg to recommend that a grant of Rupees 2,000 be made, to be disposed of by the Society either in adding to the present building, (which it appears to me would be the most advisable arrangement) or in erecting a new one if the funds available from local sources should suffice for this purpose.

2D Class.

Trichinopoly Fort School.

18. This School was established in 1848. It consists of two Departments, English or rather Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular, which are kept distinct. The average attendance during the past year is stated to have been 95. On the occasion of its inspection by the Reverend Mr. Richards, the number present in the English Department was 30, in the Tamil Department 41. The course of instruction in the English Department, which is conducted by a Head Master, an East Indian educated at Bishop's College Calcutta on a salary of Rupees 80, with a Native Assistant on a salary of Rupees 20, embraces English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Euclid, Pope's Tamil Grammar and the Muthurei. In the purely Tamil Department, the instruction embraces Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. The Inspector's report in the English Department is not favorable. He states that one boy only, 14 years of age, who had been three years in the School, passed the examination with great credit, but that of the others he had nothing satisfactory to report. Of the Vernacular Department he speaks more favorably.

19. The application is couched in general terms, the objects for which aid is sought being the provision of books and other school apparatus and an augmentation to the salaries of the teachers. The amount of aid sought is not stated.

20. I have had considerable difficulty in determining what course to pursue with reference to this application. Mr. Richards was clearly of opinion that in the present state of the school which appears to have deteriorated of late, no addition should be made to the salaries of the present Masters and from the tenor of his report, he appeared to be doubtful whether it would not be desirable at once to establish a Govern-

ment Zillah school at Trichinopoly in preference to making a grant in aid to this school. He suggested however that inasmuch as the Gospel Society had laboured for several years and at great expense in the cause of Native Education at Trichinopoly, the Committee should be asked whether they were prepared to make any, and if so, what, fresh efforts to raise the character of this school. With reference to this suggestion I requested him to state in what manner he thought it probable that the Society would be able to further the object in view, and what specific measures should be suggested for their consideration; for it appeared to me that if the Society were to be addressed on the subject, it wonld be desirable to submit to them a specific statement of the measures considered essential to the improvement of the School. Mr. Richards stated in reply that "it was rather from a reluctance to set aside a school on "which the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had made a con-"siderable outlay, than from a distinct apprehension of any measures "that could be adopted for its improvement," that he made the suggestion contained in his report. He added that he was unwilling to lay the blame of the comparative failure of the school on the Head Master, whom he considered "to be thoroughly competent" and who appeared to be concerned for the success of the school.

21. It is probable that the Establishment of a Government Zillah school would lead to the immediate abolition of that now under notice, and although the agency of the new school would probably be more efficient, the cost would be very much greater. The favorable opinion moreover which the Inspector entertains of the qualifications of the present Head Master, seems to render it advisable that some attempt should be made to continue the School, and to improve it by granting funds for providing the Head Master with a more efficient Assistant and by holding out to the former the prospect of an augmentation of his salary on a satisfactory change taking place in the condition of the school. I beg therefore to recommend that a grant of Rupees 50 per mensem be made, to enable the Society to provide a competent Assistant Master to be approved by the Inspector; such grant to be discontinued in the event of the number of pupils in attendance not being materially increased and the condition of the School generally improved within six months from thecommencement of the grant, and that the Inspector be authorized to intimate to the Head Master that his receiving an increase of salary will depend upon the advancement of the school. I further recommend a grant of books upon the terms proposed in the 43d, 44th and 45th paras of my letter of the 19th May.

Madras Native Progressive Seminary.

22. This School was established in 1850. The average number of pupils in attendance during the past year was 150. Its expenditure upwards of 1,000 Rupees. The income of the School is stated in the application to be Rupees 77 per mensem of which Rupees 37 is derived from School fees and the remainder from Subscriptions. It is entirely under Native management and is supported principally by Native funds. The application for aid was in general terms, with the exception of one portion of it, asking for a small grant for the purchase of School furniture, but the amount required was not specified. On receiving the Inspector's report in which Mr. Thompson stated that he had called for detailed information as to the purposes for which the grant was required and also the sum wanted, I requested the President of the Committee of Management to furnish me with the requisite information direct. My request however has not been attended to and as I understand from Mr. Thompson that the Committee were very unwilling to enter into any specification of the purposes to which the grant applied for was to be devoted, and some time has elapsed since I applied for the necessary information, it is not probable that it will now be furnished. I shall proceed therefore to make the recommendation which, on an attentive consideration of the Inspector's report, seems best adapted to promote the interests of the School. The course of instruction embraces English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English, Indian and Roman History, Geometry and Mechanics and the Tamil and Telugu languages. This course, if what has been accomplished were at all commensurate with what has been attempted, would entitle the School to a place among those ranked as 1st Class Schools, but it is evident from the Inspector's report that a great deal more is aimed at than there is the means of teaching to any good purpose, and that the School at present is not in a satisfactory state. The Masters are stated to be very poor English Scholars and the consequence is that the boys express themselves indifferently and have no very intelligent ideas on most of the subjects studied. They appear to have done tolerably in Arithmetic although the processes by which they arrive at their results are described as being somewhat slovenly. But it could hardly be expected that efficient Masters would be procurable for the salaries assigned to the Masters employed. Of the four employed in the English Department, the head Master receives Rs. 25 per mensem, two of his Assistants Rs. 7, the third Rs. 5 and the fourth Rs. 4 per mensem. Mr. Thompson is however unable to recommend any augmentation of the salaries of the Masters at present employed, but is of opinion that

additional teachers are required and recommends the appointment of four on salaries of Rs. 15, 10, 8 and 6 respectively, their salaries to be provided by a Government grant. I do not see the necessity for so large an increase to the number of teachers and I much question whether the appointment of additional teachers on the salaries proposed would add materially to the efficiency of the School. I see no prospect of any real improvement until a more efficient Head Master be placed at the Head of the school. I would recommend therefore a grant of Rupees 50 per mensem to provide the salary of a competent Head Master to be approved by the Inspector or by the Principal of the Normal School (to whom I am in the habit of entrusting the examination of candidates for employment in the Department) before the appointment is confirmed. The continuance of this grant should, I think, be made dependent upon an improvement in the agency employed in the instruction of the lower classes. In the absence of any information as to the School furniture in the possession of the Committee or as to what is required, I am unable to make any recommendation on this part of their application.

Anglo Vernacular School at Streevillipoottoor.

23. This school has only been established a few months. On the 30th April last it numbered 72 pupils. It was established by the Church Missionary Society at the request of the principal inhabitants of the place who engaged to provide a school house. The application is for a monthly grant of Rupees 116, of which Rupees 50 is proposed to be in augmentation of the stipend of the Head Master, Rs. 50 to provide an additional teacher and Rs. 16 to provide four Scholarships of Rs. 4 each. Application is also made for a further grant towards the purchase of School furniture, books,, Maps &c. The course of secular instruction is designed to embrace English Reading, Writing, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, Mechanics, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy, together with grammatical instruction in Tamil. Each boy pays a fee of 4 Annas per mensem. The present expenditure is about Rs. 150 per mensem.

24. On the receipt of the application it was referred to Mr. Richards, who was then on his way to the Tinnevelly District, but on his arrival at Streevillipoottoor, he found that the Head Master had not arrived and that the School had not been opened. On his arrival at Palamcottah he had an interview with the Master and made an arrangement to examine him on his return from a visit he was about to make to some stations in the interior of the District. Before his return however

the Master had been sent to Streevillipoottoor, which place Mr. Richards did not again visit during his Tinnevelly tour. His report was therefore confined to a statement of the opinion he had been able to form as to the prospects of the School, and of the impression derived by him from a single interview with the Master.

25. These were not very satisfactory grounds on which to base a specific recommendation as to the amount of aid that should be given to the School, and I therefore deemed it expedient to defer submitting the application to Government, until Mr. Richards should again visit Streevillipoottoor and furnish me with a full report on the condition of the School and qualifications of the Master. But on further consideration I have come to the conclusion that it will not be advisable to defer assisting the Society in their undertaking for the period which must elapse before Mr. Richards can again visit Streevillipoottoor. He is at present engaged in the Tanjore District and has work in South Arcot which will prevent his proceeding to Tinnevelly till quite late in the year. Streevellipoottoor is an important town and it is not desirable that the inhabitants should be led to surmise that there is any reluctance on the part of Government to aid the Society in carrying on the work they have commenced. The Church Missionary Society moreover are so careful in the selection of their Agents that I feel the qualifications of the Master may in some degree be taken on trust pending the Inspector's report. I have accordingly resolved on including this School in the list of those now recommeuded for grants in aid.

26. It will be observed that the course of instruction designed by the Society is similar to that adopted in the Palamcottah School which has been ranked among the 1st Class Schools. In placing this School in the list of second Class Schools I have been guided rather by the recommendation of Mr. Richards that it should be treated as a Talook School, and that a grant equal to the amount which would be expended by Government on a Talook School of the 1st class, should be made to it. His recommendation is that a grant of Rupees 50 should be made, of which Rupees 30 should be in augmentation of the salary of the *Head Master aud Rupees 20 to provide a second Master of the class of those employed in the Talook Schools. I beg to support this recommendation and further to recommend a grant of Rupees 100 for the provision of School furniture on the understanding that an equal sum shall have been or shall be contributed by the Society for this purpose, and a grant for the purchase of School books on the terms proposed in my former letter

* N. B. I understand the Head Master's present salary is Rs. 75 per mensem.

Anglo Vernacular School at St. Thomas' Mount.

27. This School was established in 1852. It is under Native Management and is principally supported by Native funds. It contained on the 30th April last 113 pupils, the average attendance during the previous year having been 99. The course of instruction embraces English Grammar, Reading Elementary History, Geography and Arithmetic and Grammatical instruction in Tamil, Telugu, Persian and Hindoostanee. Of the 113 pupils in attendance at the close of the last official year, 20 were Mahomedans. The application is for a grant of Rupees 92 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the present teachers and for the provision of additional teachers and for a special grant of Rupees 2,734-11-3, to enable the Committee to make additions to the building in which the School is held.

28. The Inspector's account of the English Department of this School is very similar to that given by him of the Madras Native Progressive Seminary. Previous to his inspection the Head Master, who had had charge of the School since its establishment, had left it, having been admitted to a Scholarship in the Government Normal School. His place had not been filled. The two remaining Masters are very poor English Scholars and appear to have but little idea of teaching. The Tamil Department is much more favorably reported on. In the highest class they had studied the Nannul and Koral and shewed by their answers that they had been well taught. The answers of the pupils of the lower classes in the Tamil History of India was very good and the questions put by the Master embraced a variety of useful information showing an intelligent understanding of the subject.

29. The report on the Telugu Department is not so satisfactory. The Master appears to be an industrious but not an efficient teacher. The Hindustanee instruction is utterly inefficient, the Master's mode of examining being "to say a few words of a sentence and expect the boys to supply the rest."

30. The staff of Masters in this School has until lately consisted of three in the English Department on salaries of Rupees 25, 14 and 8 respectively, one in the Tamil Department on a salary of Rupees 8, one in the Telugu Department also on a salary of Rupees 8 and one in the Hindustanee Department on a salary of Rupees 14.

31. Mr. Thompson recommends a grant of Rupees 40 per mensem to be applied to the following purposes.

1st. The provision of two additional teachers in the English Department on salaries of Rupees 10 and 6 respectively. 2d. an augmentation of Rupees 6 to the salary of the present Tamil Master and the employment of an additional Tamil Master on a salary of Rupees 8, and 3dly, an augmentation of Rupees 2 to the salary of the present Telugu Master and the employment of an additional Telugu Master on a salary of Rupees 8 per mensem.

32. Here again it appears to me that the aid recommended is proposed to be expended in a manner not likely to be conducive to the advancement of the School. I see no reason why three Masters should not be sufficient for the English Department containing 83 pupils, and I am of opinion that that portion of the grant which is proposed to be expended on the English Department should be applied to enabling the Committee to place the School under the charge of a more competent Head Master. I would recommend a grant of Rupees 45 per mensem of which Rupees 20 should be in augmentation of the sum the Committee have available for the salary of an Head Master and the remainder applied to strengthening the Telugu and Tamil Departments in the manner recommended by Mr. Thompson.

33. Mr. Thompson suggests the abolition of the Hindustanee Department on the ground of the inefficiency of the Teacher and the fact that there are only three boys who study Hindustanee only, but as the existence of this Department is probably an inducement to the Mahomedans to send their children to the School, I would not interfere with it.

34. I am unable to support that part of the application which refers to a grant for additions to the building, for I am of opinion that such an expensive building is not required for a school of this description, and it will be time enough to consider the propriety of aiding the Committee in extending their accommodation when they are able to shew that the instruction has been improved.

Vepery Poor Schools.

35. I am not aware when these schools were first established, the statistical returns for which I have applied to the Committee not having been supplied. The schools are eight in number, four being Boys' schools and four Girls' schools, one of each in the District of Poodoopettah, Chintadrapettah, Pursewalkum and New Town. They were established for the children of the lower orders of the East Indian Community. Admission was originally free, but of late a small fee has been introduced. At the time however of the Inspector's visit fees were ex-

acted from 119 only out of 345 Children then in attendance. The schools are maintained by local subscriptions which in 1854-55 amounted to upwards of Rupees 1,500. Each of the schools is carried on by a single teacher with the exception of that in New Town in which there are two. The course of secular instruction includes English Readng, and Writing, Grammar, Geography, the Outlines of History and Arithmetic.

36. The only schools which are favorably reported on are those in Pursewalkum. In the others the instruction appears to have been most inefficient, especially in those in Poodoopettah and Chintadrapettah. Mr. Thompson's report on the Poodoopettah Boys' school is as follows:

" Reading.

" I found the 1st and 2d classes being " questioned on the first 9 pages of the 2d " book of the Christian Knowledge Society, which they had just read. " Some of them read very fluently, but scarcely any of them understand " what they read, and most gross mistakes are made in explaining the " meaning of the simplest words.

" I examined them in the First Miscellaneous book of the same " Society, which they had just been reading with similar results. The " boy who was reading was the only one who could spell 'Ancestor,' and " not one of them knew what the word means, nor could any of them " tell what is meant by the phrase 'Educating their children.'

" Yet of these children some have been in this school as much as 4 " years and many as much as 2½ and three years; the book they were " examined they had just read; and the Master declared he had ex- " plained the meanings of all the words used.

" Grammar.

" Of Grammar they seemed to know ab- " solutely nothing. 'They have never learned' " what part of speech 'change' is; and the Master objected to the ques- " tion as being far too difficult for them!! Truly the last 4 years have " been well spent!

" Geography.

" The text book used is the 'First Geo- " graphy' of which they have learned the first " four chapters, and know next to nothing. They formerly read the first " Chapter of Clift's Geography.

" They have not been taught the first principles of Geography. " They know nothing of the cause of day and night and but little of the " Earth's revolution round the Sun. Some indeed believe that the 'Sky' " moves round the Earth, and that in 24 hours.

"With regard to the Cardinal points the Master asked 'Whose "points are these', meaning the boys to answer 'The points of the "compass', and again 'They are the principal points of who?' meaning "to elicit the answer 'of the Mariner's compass.'

"Arithmetic. "The girls can only add single figures "and multiply by the numbers 2 and 3. Of "the boys one can perform division of simple sums, 2 multiplication, 1 "subtraction and 1 only addition. One boy was required by the Master "to subtract 63 millions &c. from 32 millions &c. a notable exploit "which was found to result in a remainder of 72 millions &c. The ans- "wers to almost all the sums were wrong; one boy making 3 times 0 "—3 and so on.

"Scripture. "The main strength of these schools "being given to the study of the Bible, I may mention that the only "boy who had any idea of the offices of prophets and of priests (about "whom they had been reading) believed that the prophets were persons "whose duty it was to write the History of Christ!

"Catechism. "Catechism, like every thing else, they "seem to have learnt without understanding "it, or even giving a thought to the meaning of the words."

36. Mr. Thompson was of opinion that the number of teachers was inadequate, and that to this circumstance the very unsatisfactory state of the schools generally might in some measure be attributed. "The establishments maintained," he observed, "are not in my opinion well "suited to the objects of the schools. The schools are confessedly for the "children of the poor. The instruction they profess to give is of the "most elementary description and might be imparted in a thoroughly "efficient manner to the Boy's School at least by an outlay not greater "than the present." He accordingly suggested the substitution of Native "for East Indian agency in the Boy's Schools and a considerable addition to the number of teachers employed, and recommended that to enable the Committee to carry out these measures, an annual grant of Rs. 500 should be made to them, and also a retrospective grant of a similar sum for the year 1855.

37. I deemed it proper to refer Mr. Thompson's report and his proposals for the consideration of the Committee, and in reply have been informed by them that the "objects and constitution of the Schools "entirely preclude them from entertaining any proposal for introducing "Native Teachers into either the Boy's or Girl's Schools." I can quite

understand the objections of the Committee, and except in the Boy's School in New Town, which contains 72 pupils, I really see no absolute necessity for an increase to the number of teachers. At the same time I see strong objections to the grant of money by Government in aid of the salaries of such teachers as the majority of those at present enployed, and I think it should be made a condition of any grant that may be given for this purpose that the persons employed in the Poodoopettah and Chintadrapettah schools and in the Boy's school at New Town should be replaced by more efficient teachers and that a second teacher should be employed in the Boy's school in New Town. Subject to these conditions I would recommend that a monthly grant of Rupees 40 per mensem should be made to these schools, and a special grant for the purchase of books on the terms proposed in my former letter.

Wesleyan Mission Female Boardiug and Day School.

38. This school was established in 1848. It contains 43 boarders and 30 Day scholars. There is no regular system of fees but a few of the girls are paid for at the rate of two Rupees a month by the persons who send them to the school. The course of secular instruction comprises English Reading, Writing, Grammar, the Geography of India, Arithmetic and Natural Theology. The latter is taught from a Tamil work in which language Grammatical instruction is given. The girls are also taught needle work. The report of the Inspector is most favorable.

The cleanliness, neatness and intelligence of the girls are very striking and some of them have become very efficient teachers. All the classes answered with great intelligence and shewed that they have been very well taught. The application is for a grant of Rupees 300 per annum to enable the Managers to increase the number of their Boarders. The expenditure incurred by the Mission on account of this school during the year 1855 was Rupees 1,884-5-2. I have no hesitation in recommending that the application be complied with.

3D CLASS.

Village and Town Vernacular Schools in the neighbourhood of Madras.

39. These Schools were commenced seven years ago by the Rev. W. Taylor, and a Committee of Gentlemeu residing in Madras. They are maintained by subscriptions raised principally, if not entirely, from the European Community of Madras. At the time of the Inspector's visit the number of schools had been reduced from eleven, which was

the number in operation in July 1855, to four, with an attendance of 139 children. The reduction is attributed principally to a falling off in the subscriptions which obliged the Committee to discontinue several of the schools. The average amount of subscriptions during the six years which have elapsed since the schools were first commenced, is about Rs. 700 per annum, and the Committee apply for a grant in aid to a like amount. The objects for which the grant is sought are stated to be 1st, the augmentation of the Master's salaries—2d. the purchase and preparation of Vernacular school books, and 3d. building school rooms.

40. Considering that the schools have had the advantage of frequent inspection by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who visits them periodically, the report of the Inspector is much less favorable than might be expected. The course of instruction includes reading, writing, the Holy Scriptures and Catechism, Grammar, Geography, and a little Arithmetic. But reading, writing and a very little Arithmetic after the Native system is all that seems to be taught to any purpose. As to the meaning of what is taught, whether it be Grammar, Geography, the Scriptures or the Catechism, the pupils know little or nothing. The Masters, it is true, are paid very low. Of those in charge of the four schools inspected, two receive six, and two five rupees a month. These salaries, however, are higher than are enjoyed by the majority of Village school Masters, much higher than those given in the Village schools belonging to the Church Missionary Society in Tinnevelly where the standard of instruction is evidently much more advanced. The Committee have not stated in what proportions the grant applied for is to be allotted to the four existing schools and the establishment of new ones, or how much of it is required for the provision of school books and of buildings. The necessary information on these points was applied for by Mr. Thompson and the visitor Mr. Taylor was requested to furnish it to me direct, but it has not yet been supplied.

41. Under these circumstances it is not in my power to make any final recommendation as to the amount of aid which should be extended to the exertions of this Committee. But in regard to one of the objects specified in the application viz. the augmentation of the salaries of Masters, there seems to be no reason why the decision of Government should not be intimated at once, and on this point I would recommend the adoption of the course suggested by Mr. Richards with reference to the Tinnevelly village schools viz. that a fixed standard of qualifications should be laid down and a grant of Rupees 2 per mensem be given in aid of the salary of each Master who may be able to pass according to it. I would

adopt here as in Tinnevelly, the standard specified in the 40th para of my letter of the 19th May. The ability to give intelligent explanations in the subjects named is of course implied. I would also recommend a grant for the purchase on the terms on which I have proposed such grants should be given to other schools.

Telugu School in Nungumbaukum.

42. This is a Pial School containing twenty pupils, the childern of Hindus of the higher and middle classes. The Master is supported by the fees of his pupils with occasional presents. His income is something more than six rupees a month. The course of instruction embraces a number of Telugu and Sanscrit Poems and Prose works, all of which however are taught in the most parrot like manner. No explanation of the meaning is attempted, and the boys are unable even to *read* the text with any degree of facility. They are also taught to write and the first few rules of Arithmetic, but of the latter their knowledge is very imperfect. The course recommended in the case of the village Vernacular Schools referred to in the preceding paragraph appears the best mode of improving this school.

Village Vernacular Schools belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

43. I would recommend the adoption of a similar course in regard to these schools also. Those for which applications for aid have been received are 35 in number, but it is probable that when the system has been commenced, the number of applications will considerably increase.

44. The grants now recommended involve an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4,621 for the current official year, leaving the sum of Rs. 5,897, or in round numbers Rs. 6,000 still available for further grants. It is impossible to give any very correct estimate as to how far this sum will be adequate to meet the applications which have still to be reported on. These applications are twenty in number; but only ten of them contain a specification of the sum

	Rs.
Amount Sanctioned	1,344
Amount recommended in letter of 19th May 1856	12,058
Amount now recommended	5,701
	19,103
Amount still available	5,897
Amount sanctioned by Government of India	25,000

Names of School.	Amount applied for.		
	Annual.	Special	Total.
Chetterpore School.	480	1,000	1,480
Masulipatam English School.	744	...	744
Mr. Noble's school at Masulipatam.........	1,540	..	1,540
Rajahmundry Mission school.	1,200	...	1,200
Orphan school at Vizagapatam	2,190	2,500	4,690
Mr. Doyle's school at Bellary.	840	300	1,140
Sydapet school..................	480	...	480
Royapettah Preparatory school	1,068	..	1,068
Roman Catholic school at Mangalore..................	1,630	...	1,630
			15,172

required and these if complied with, would entail an expenditure of Rs. 15,172, considerably more than double the amount available. In several instances however the amount applied for is considerably more than I should consider myself justified in recommending, and after a careful consideration of the applications I am disposed to think that a grant of Rs. 12,000 will be adequate to meet the requirements of all the schools from which applications have been received, but which have not yet been reported on. The following is a rough estimate of the grants which will probably be required.

Name of School.	Estimated grant.
Onslow Institution at Chetterpore..............................	500
Church Missionary Boy's school, Masulipatam................	1,200
Church Missionary Female school..........................	600
Native school at Masulipatam..................................	1,200
*School for East Indians at Masulipatam....................	....
Church Missionary school at Ellore............................	600
Mr. Doyle's school at Bellary.....................................	500
Sydapet school..	200
Royapet Preparatory school..	500
Cuddalore Female Mission school..............................	300
Mr. Johnston's school at Sheally..................................	300
Vediarpoorum Seminary...	1,200
Sawyerpooram Seminary..	1,200
Tuticorin school..	500
Roman Catholic school at Mangalore...........................	1,200
Cochin schools..	600
Orphan school at Vizagapatam....................................	1,200
Achane Pillay's Village school in North Arcot............	20
Karoor Village schools..	40
Pulney Hills schools...	100
	11,960

* N B.—It is not probable that a grant will be required for the re-establishment of this School if a grant be given to that lately established by the Natives which is intended, if I am not mistaken to include all classes.

45. The foregoing grants will entail an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 in excess of the amount sanctioned by the Government of India in their despatch of the 11th May 1855. The Supreme Government however, in their despatches of the 26th January 1855, addressed to the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and Agra, and forwarded to this Government for information and guidance, authorized the local Governments, in addition to the sum specially provided for grants in aid, to "substitute expenditure to a given amount by a grant in aid for a similar amount of direct Government expenditure." Now the Government of India have sanctioned the establishment in this Presidency of Eight Zillah Schools at an average annual expenditure of Rupees 6,000 each. Four of these schools have been established and four others have yet to be set on foot, which I proposed to locate at Berhampore, Guntoor, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly. For the reasons stated in the para of this letter, I have recommended as an experimental measure, a small grant to the school now existing at Trichinopoly and under the management of the Gospel Society in preference to establishing a Zillah school there, and I would suggest that the sum which would have been available for the establishment of a Zillah school be applied to supplying the deficiency in the amount available for grants in aid, and that the number of Government Zillah schools be for the present limited to seven. This I am aware can only be considered as a temporary make-shift, but it appears to be preferable to making an application for additional funds until the working of the grant in aid system shall have been ascertained.

I have &c.,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Ootacamund, 10th July 1856.

A.

List of applications not included in letter of the 19th May 1856.

	Name of Applicant.	Purport of Application.	Cause of non-transmission to Government.
		NORTH TELUGU DIVISION.	
1	W. Knox Esq., Acting Collector of Ganjam.	Applying for an annual grant of Rs. 40 per mensem and a building grant f Rs.1,000 in aid of the Onslow Institution at Chetterpore.	This application has been referred to Lieutenant Macdonald.
2	Mr. J. W. Taylor, Masulipatam.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 744 per annum in aid of an English School at Masulipatam.	This application has been referred to Lieutenant Macdonald.
3	The Secretaries to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 1,540 per annum in aid of the Anglo Vernacular School belonging to the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam.	This School was visited by Mr. Thompson in January last, but no application for aid having then been made for it, his inspection was not sufficiently complete to enable to form an opinion as to the amount of aid which should be given. The application has been referred to Lieutenant Macdonald.
4	The Secretaries to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	Applying for a grant in aid of a Native Female Boarding School at Masulipatam. The amount not stated.	This application could not be disposed of in the absence of an Inspector. It has been referred to Lieut. Macdonald.
5	Sashia and other Native inhabitants of Masulipatam.	Applying for a grant in aid of an Anglo Vernacular School established by them at Masulipatam. The amount required is not definitely stated.	This application has been referred to Lieut. Macdonald for report.

6	The Rev. C. F. Heger and W. E. Luyder of Rajahmundry.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 1,200 per annum in aid of the Mission School at Rajahmundry.	This School has not yet been inspected, Lieut. Macdonald having been occupied in the Ganjam District since he entered upon his duties. The application has been referred to Lieut. Macdonald.
7	The Reverend G. English.	Applying for a grant in aid of a school at Ellore. Amount of aid sought not stated.	This application has been referred to Lieut. Macdonald for report.
8	The Reverend J. Griffiths.	Applying for a grant of Rupees 2,190 per annum and a building grant of Rupees 2,500 in aid of certain Orphan schools at Vizagapatam.	This application has been referred to Lieut. Macdonald for report.
		SOUTH TELUGU DIVISION.	
9	The Reverend P. Doyle Bellary.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 840 per annum and a special grant of Rs. 300 in aid of certain Schools under his charge at Bellary.	In consequence of there being no Inspector available for the inspection of these schools, the Head Master of the Provincial School at Bellary was requested to inspect and report on them. Mr. Kershaw however does not seem to have understood the nature of the inspection that was required, and his report was not such as to enable me to base a recommendation on it. The application will be referred to Mr. Norman as soon as he enters upon his duties.
10	Achunna Pillay.	Applying for a grant in aid of his salary as teacher of a village school at Bungary Polliam in North Arcot.	This application will be referred to Mr. Norman.

List of applications &c. (continued.)

	Name of Applicant.	Purport of Application.	Cause of non-transmission to Government.
		NORTH TAMIL DIVISION.	
11	The Secretaries to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 840 per annum in aid of a School at Tondiarpett Madras.	The object of this application was to increase the salary of the present Head Master and to provide him with additional Assistants. The Inspector reported very unfavorably on the qualifications of the present Masters, and stated that they were amply if not overpaid, and that greater efficiency might be attained by a better distribution of the funds available without any addition to the present expenditure. I did not therefore consider myself justified in recommending a grant.
12	The Committee of Town & Village Vernacular Schools in the Vicinity of Madras.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 700 in aid of the Schools supported by them.	In the Inspector's report in was stated that the visitor had been requested to furnish a detailed application. This had not been received when my report of the 19th May was submitted.
13	The Rev. R. D. Griffiths Royapettah.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 5,000 in aid of building a new School-house for the Wesleyan Boys' School at Royapettah and of Rs. 300 in aid of the salaries of the Wesleyan Girls' School.	The details of this application were only received on the 30th April and on considering the subject, I came to the conclusion that it would not be expedient to assign so large a sum as that named for building purposes from the limited fund alloted for grants in aid. I intimated this to Mr. Burgess the Principal of the School, and at the same time informed him

			that I should be prepared to consider any application that might be made for aid in enlargening the present building on an inexpensive scale. His reply, which required consideration, only reached me on the 16th May and I did not think it advisable to defer my report on the Schools in regard to which my opinion had been formed, until I should be prepared to submit a specific recommendation regarding this School.
14	Certain Inhapitants of Karoor in the District of Coimbatore.	Applying for grants in aid to two private Schools at Karoor.	This application has been referred to Mr. Thompson whose report has not yet been received.
15	Shaik Yasuf, Moideen Ally and others of Conjeveram.	Applying for a grant in aid of a School at Conjeveram, amount of grant sought for not stated.	This application was under reference to Mr. Thompson at the date of my report of the 19th May 1856. His report which has been since received is very unfavorable. He states that the School which is a mere Pyal School containing 15 or 20 boys is kept by an ignorant Musselman teacher employed in the Free Church School at Conjeveram, that neither he nor his Sub-Assistant Inspector who was instructed to visit the School had been able to find the Master at his post, but that from what he saw of the Master of his class at the Free Church School, he had no hesitation in saying that he was totally incompetent to conduct a School. Under these circumstances I do not propose to recommend a grant in aid for this School.

List of applications &c. (continued.)

	Name of applicant.	Purport of Application.	Cause of non-transmission to Government.
16	Committee of English and Vernacular School at St. Thomas' Mount.	Applying in general terms for a grant in aid.	Certain returns called for from the Managers of this School had not reached me when my report of the 19th May was submitted to Government.
17	The Secretary to the Ladies Iustitution.	Applying for a grant in aid of Miss Austin's School.	The report on this School was so very unfavorable, that I did not consider myself justified in recommending a grant.
18	The Committee of the Madras Native Progressive Seminary.	Applying in general terms for a grant in aid of their Schools.	Further information had been called for in regard to the specific purposes for which aid was sought which had not been received from the Committee when my report of the 19th May was submitted. It has not yet been furnished.
19	The Committee of the Anglo Vernacular School at Sydapett.	Applying for a grant of Rupees 480 per annum in aid of the salary of the Head Master of the School under their charge.	The Managers of this School had not furnished me with the necessary documents when my report of the 19th May was submitted to Government nor was the report of the Inspector sufficiently complete to admit of my making any specific recommendation. He has been instructed to inspect the School again.
20	The Reverend. J. T. Kidd, Chaplain at Vepery.	Applying for an annual grant of Rupees 500 in aid of eight poor schools in the District of Pursewalkum, New Town, Poodoopettah and Chintadrepettah.	The Inspector having recommended the substitution of Native for East Indian Agency in these Schools on the ground that for the salaries available more efficient teachers might be procured from among the Natives than from

			the East Indian Community, I deemed it necessary to address the Committee on the subject and had not received their reply when my report of the 19th May was submitted to Government.
21	The Secretary to the Committee of the Royapettah Preparatory School.	Applying for a grant of Rupees 1,068 per annum in aid of the salaries of the teachers and grants to enable them to purchase the ground on which the School house stands and for school books, the amount of which is not stated.	This application was received too late to admit of the School being inspected before Mr. Thompson's departure from Madras. It has since been referred to Mr. Thompson, who will take an early opportunity of inspecting the School.
22	The Patron and Members of the Eyattamil Boduga Patasala in Madras.	Applying for a grant of Rupees 600 per annum in aid of their School.	The report of the Inspector on this School was so unfavorable that I did not consider myself justified in recommending it for a grant.
22½	Govindoo-Row & others of Nungumbaukum, Madras.	Applying for a grant in aid of a Telugu school at Nungumbaukum.	This application not having been made until after Mr. Thompson's departure from Madras, I directed my Uncovenanted Assistant V. Sadagopahcharloo to inspect it. It had not been inspected when my letter of the 19th May was submitted.
		SOUTH TAMIL DIVISION.	
23	The Reverend C. Franklin.	Applying for an annual grant of Rs. 488 and a special grant of Rs. 58 in aid of certain elementary Schools at Cuddalore.	The report of the Inspector was so unfavorable except with reference to a small girls' school regarding which I am in communication with the Committee of the Gospel Society, that considering the circumstance of there being a Zillah School in operation in New Town Cuddalore and a Talook Vernacular School in

List of applications &c. (continued.)

	Name of Applicant.	Purport of Application.	Cause of non-transmission to Government.
			New Town, I did not consider it advisable to recommend a grant in aid.
24	The Reverend A. Johnston.	The application was in general terms for aid towards the stipends of pupil-teachers and salaries of Masters in a School at Sheally.	In consequence of the report of the Inspector I found it necessary to communicate with the Committee of the Gospel Society with the view of ascertaining whether they were prepared to co-operate in the measures considered necessary for placing the School upon an efficient footing. Their answer has not yet been received.
25	The Secretaries to the Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 1,392 per annum in aid of a School recently established at Strevullipoothoor in Tinnevelly.	This School had not been opened when Mr. Richards visited Strevullipoothoor and he has not as yet had any opportunity of testing the qualifications of the Head Master in aid of whose salary a portion of the grant sought has been applied for, I therefore considered it desirable to defer forwarding the application until the School could be inspected.
26	The Reverend H. Bower.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 1,200 per annum in aid of the Theological Seminary at Vediarpooram.	A further reference has been made to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in regard to this application, to which no answer has as yet been received.
27	The Rev. Huxtable.	Applying for grants in aid of the Theological Seminary at Sawyerpooram & of certain Village Schools under his supreintendence, amount not stated.	A further reference similar to that abovementioned has been made to the Gospel Society in regard to this application. The answer has not yet been received.

28	The Secretary to the Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.	Applying for a grant in aid of a School on the Pulney Hills, amount not stated.	This application is still under reference with Mr. Richards.
29	The Secretary to the Serasvothee Patagasalah School at Tuticorin.	Applying for a grant in aid of the School under their charge, amount of aid sought not stated.	The report of the Inspector has necessitated a further reference to the Managers of this School.
30	The Rev. J. Kearns, Tuticorin.	Applying for grants in aid of certain Elementary Schools under his charge, amount not stated.	The application was not received until after Mr. Richards had completed his tour in Tinnevelly. It is now included in Statement C.
31	The Rev. A. F. Cæmmerer.	Applying for grants for certain Elementary Schools under his charge, amount not stated.	This application has been received since my report of the 19th May last was submitted to Government. It is now included in Statement C.
32	The Rev. R. V. Pope.	Applying for a grant in aid of the Fort School at Trichinopoly, amount not specified.	The report on this School necessitated a further reference to the Inspector which had not been replied to when my report of the 19th May was submitted.
33	The Rev. H. Pope.	Applying for grants in aid of certain Schools under his charge in the district of Edyengoody.	This application was not received until after the completion of Mr. Richards' tour of inspection in Tinnevelly. It is now included in Statement C.
		COCHIN.	
34	Rev. J. Whitehouse.	Applying for a grant in aid of certain Schools at Cochin, amount of aid sought for not stated.	I have not been able to provide for the inspection of these Schools. As soon as I can procure a competent Zillah Visitor for Malabar the Schools will be inspected and reported on.

List of applications &c. (*continued.*)

	Name of applicant.	Purport of Application.	Cause of non-transmission to Government.
		CANARA.	
35	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore.	Applying for a grant of Rs. 1,630 per annum on behalf of an English School established by the Roman Catholic community at Mangalore.	Shortly after this application was first made a difference of opinion arose between the Bishop and certain of the subscribers of the School which has only just been settled. It has been necessary to make a further reference to the Bishop to ascertain the specific purpose for which the grant is required.
		BANGALORE.	
36	The Rev. B. S. Clarke.	Applying for a grant in aid of certain Schools at Bangalore.	These applicants have been informed with reference to the orders conveyed in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 4th December last, that for the present grants in aid of educational establishments must be confined to such as are at Stations within the limits of this Presidency.
		JAULNAH.	
37	The Rev. J. Kilvert.	Do. for a School at Jaulnah.	
		SECUNDERABAD.	
38	The Rev. J. Gorton.	Do. for a School at Secunderabad.	
39	The Rev. P. Riordan.	Do. for a School at Secunderabad.	

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
July 1856.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

B.

Statement of Grants in aid already sanctioned by Government.

	Name of School.	Date of Order of Government sanctioning Grant.	Amount of annual grant. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of special grant. Rs.	A.	P.	Total. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount of the preceding grants payable in 1855-56. Rs.	A.	P.	Amount payable in 1856-57. Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks.
1	English & Vernacular Schools belonging to the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society at Mangalore.........	8th Dec. 1855......	744	...	...	450	...	...	1,194	..	...	698	...	...	744	...	...	The annual grant was made in aid of the salaries of an Assistant Master and Monitors for the English school; of the teachers in the Canarese Boys' school and Brahmin Girls' school. The special grant Rs. 300 was given for the purchase of Philosophical apparatus. Rs. 120 for the purchase of ground for a Canarese school and Rs. 30 for the fitting up a Brahmin Girls' school.
2	Anglo-Vernacular School at Honore.....	8th Dec. 1855......	600	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	200	...	...	600	...	...	The grant was made in aid of subscriptions raised by the Native inhabitants of Honore to provide the salary of a School Master and pupil teachers. No portion of the grant had been drawn up to the 30th April 1856.
3	Harris School for the instruction of Mahomedans in Triplicane.........................	17th Dec. 1855....	None.	...	...	7,000	...	...	7,000	...	...	7,000	...	..	None.	...	...	This grant was made in aid of the building of a school for the instruction of Mahomedans.
			1,344	...	..	7,450	...	...	8,794	...	...	7,898	...	...	1,344	...	...	

N. B.—In addition to the items entered in this Statement the Director of Public Instruction finds from a return furnished to him by the Accountant General on the 5th July 1855, a grant of Rupees 23 per mensem was made to a School for the education of the children of Pensioners at Vellore. The order for this grant was not communicated to the Director and he is not aware whether the charge is to be included among the grants in aid.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 10th July 1856.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

C.

Statement of Applica

Number.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
						CLASS
1	Wesleyan Mission Boys School at Royapettah, Madras.	The Revd. R. D. Griffiths.	English Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, English and Indian History, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Natural Philosophy, and Grammatical instruction in the Tamil and Telugu Languages.	Natives pay 4 Annas each, East Indians 1 Rupee.	About Rupees 2,500 per annum.	Building a new School House.
						CLASS
1	Trichinopoly For School.	The Revd. R. D. Pope of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.	English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, Geometry and Grammatical instruction in Tamil.	The fee varies from 4 to 12 Annas, according to the class in the School.	About 1,200 Rupees per annum.	1st. Increasing the Salaries of the Masters. 2d. Building an additional School Room. 3d. The provision of School Books, &c.
2	Madras Native Progressive Seminary.	M. Vencataroyloo Naidoo, the President, and N. Aroonachellum Moodelly and 10 others, the Members of the Progressive Seminary.	English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English, Indian & Roman History, Geometry and Mechanics, and the Telugu and Tamil Languages.	From 1 Rupee to 6 pice.	About Rupees 900 per annum.	The application is in general terms.
3	Anglo-Vernacular School at Shevulleepootoor in Tinnevelly.	The Secretaries of the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	English Reading, Writing, History, Geography, Arithmetic, Euclid, Mechanics, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy and Grammatical instruction in Tamil	Four Annas.	About Rupees 1,800 per annum.	1st Augmenting Salary of Head Master. 2d. Providing 2d Master. 3d. Scholarship. 4th. School Furniture. 5th. Books, &c.
4	Anglo-Vernacular School at Saint Thomas' Mount.	G. Narrainsawmy Secretary to the Managing Committee of the Society.	English Grammar, Reading, Writing, Elementary History, Geography & Arithmetic and Grammatical instruction in Tamil, Telugu, Persian and Hindustani.	Eight Annas in the English Department and 4 Annas in the Vernacular Department.	About 7,000 Rupees per annum.	1st. Augmenting the Salaries of the present Teachers. 2d. Providing additional Teachers, 3d. Enlarging the School building.

ions for Grants-in-aid.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended for the year 1856-57. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
No. I. Rupees 5,000.	The specific purpose for which the aid was required not having been stated in the original application the Inspector's report does not contain any specific recommendation. It merely states that the School is well worthy of Government support.	That a grant of Rupees 2,000 be made, to be applied towards the erection of a new Building or to the enlargement of the present building at the discretion of the Managers of the School.	....	2,000	2,000
No. II. Amount not stated.	The Inspector does not make any definite recommendation as to the amount of of aid to be given. The purport of his report is stated in the accompanying letter.	That a grant be made of Rs. 50 per mensem to enable the Society to provide a competent Assistant Master and a grant of Rs. 35-8—(at the rate of 8 annas for each pupil) towards the purchase of School books, &c. * This grant is calculated for ten months, two months of the year having expired.	*500	35-8	535-
Amount not stated.	The Inspector recommends a grant of Rs. 49 per mensem to be expended in providing four additional Masters for the English Department on salaries of Rs. 15, 10, 8, and 6 respectively.	That a grant be made of Rupees 50 per mensem to provide the Salary of a competent Head Master. N. B.—No recommendation is made regarding furniture for the reasons stated in the accompanying letter. † This grant is calculated for ten months.	†500	....	50
Rs. 50 per mensem. Rs. 50 per mensem. Rs. 16 per mensem. Amount not specified. Amount not specified.	That a grant of Rs. 30 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master and of Rs. 20 to provide a second Master.	That a grant of Rupees 50 per mensem be made for the purposes specified by the Inspector, a grant not exceeding Rupees 100 for the provision of School furniture, provided an equal sum shall have been or shall be contributed by the Society for this purpose; and a grant of Rupees 36 for the purchase of School books on similar terms.	500	136	63
Rupees 92 per mensem. A special grant of Rs. 2,734-11-3.	That a grant be made of Rs. 40 per mensem to provide two additional teachers in the English Department on salaries of Rs. 10, and 6 respectively, to provide an addition of Rs. 6, to the salary of the Tamil Master and an additional Tamil Master on a salary of Rs. 8 and lastly to provide an addition of Rs. 2 to the salary of the Telugu Master and an additional Telugu Master on a salary of Rs. 8.	That a grant be made of Rupees 45 of which 20 is to be in augmentation of the sum available for the Salary of the Head Master and the remainder applied to strengthening the Tamil and Telugu Departments in the manner recommended by Mr. Thompson.	450	....	4

Statement of Applications for Grants-in-aid.

Number.	Name of School or Institution.		Course of study.	Scale of school fees.	Amount of Local Funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.	Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended for the year 1856-57. Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5	Vepery Poor Schools for Boys and Girls (8 in No.)	Revd. J. T. D. Kidd, B. A. Officiating Chaplain of Vepery.	English Reading and Writing, Grammar, Geography, the Outlines of History, and Arithmetic.	The rate of fee varies, the highest being 8 Annas. A large majority of the Pupils are admitted free.	About 1,500 Rupees per annum.	1st. For the payment of Salaries of Teachers. 2d. For the supply of Books, &c.	Rupees 500 per annum.	That the application be complied with, Native being substituted for East Indian Agency in the Boys Schools and the number of Teachers increased.	That a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem be made in aid of the salary of the Teachers on condition that the Committee shall substitute more efficient Teachers for those employed in Poodoopettah, Chintadrepettah and in the Boy's School in New Town, and shall employ a second teacher in the latter School, and a grant not exceeding Rs. 172-8-0 for the purchase of books.	480	172-8	652-8
6	Wesleyan Mission Girls' School in Royapettah, Madras.	Revd. R. D. Griffiths.	English Reading and Writing, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and Tamil.	No system of fees is enforced in this School but some of the Girls are paid for at the rate of 2 Rs. a month by those who send them.	The expenditure during the year 1855 was Rupees 1,884 5-2.	To enable the Committee to meet the expences of Boarding additional Pupils.	Rupees 300 per annum.	The specific purpose for which aid is solicited not having been stated in the original application, the Inspector's report does not contain any specific recommendation. It merely states that the School is well worthy of support.	That the application be complied with.	300	....	300
						CLASS No. III.						
1	Village and Town Vernacular Schools in the neighbourhood of Madras.	R. W. Norfor Esq. and 5 others, forming the Committee of Management.	Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic.	Hitherto free admission, from this year a monthly fee however small will be exacted.	About 700 Rupees per annum.	1st. Augmenting the Salaries of the Masters. 2d. Purchasing Vernacular School Books. 3d. Building School Rooms.	Rupees 700 per annum.	That the application be complied with.	That an additional stipend of Rs. 2 per mensem be granted to each School Master on passing an examination according to a prescribed standard and a further grant of Rs. 80 for the purchase of School books. N. B.—This is a rough estimate of what the grant may be for the half of the current year in the event of the Society increasing the number of their Schools to the number formerly in operation, viz., twelve. No recommendation is made in regard to grants for buildings for the reasons stated in the accompanying letter.	200	80	280
2	Telugu Village School in Nungumbaukum, Madras.	A. Govindoo Row and others.	Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.	The fees average about 4 Annas per mensem for each Pupil.	About Rupees 6 per mensem entirely derived from Fees.	No specific purpose is stated.	No specific amount is stated.	That the application be rejected.	That a grant of Rupees 2 per mensem be made in augmentation of the Master's stipend on his passing an examination according to a prescribed standard and a grant for the purchase of books at the rate of 4 Annas for each Pupil on condition that the Managers shall contribute a similar sum for the same purpose. N. B.—This is estimated at 6 months stipend.	12	5	17

Statement of Appli

Number.	Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees.	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which ai is sought.
3	Village Vernacular Schools supported by the Gospel Society in Madura and Tinnevelly.	The Revd. H. Pope, The Revd. H. Huxtable, The Revd. J. Kearns, The Revd. A. F. Cæmmerer.	Reading, Writing and Geography.	Amount not stated.	Amount not stated.	To augment the Sal ries of the Teache provide Books, &c.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
10th July 1856.

tions for Grants-in-aid:

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended for th year 1856-57.		
			Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
Amount not stated.	These Schools have not been reported on by the Inspector, but Mr. Richards has recommended in general terms that the course proposed, with reference to the Village Schools of the Church Missionary Society, should also be adopted with reference to these Schools.	That a grant of Rs. 2 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salary of each master and 1 rupee per mensem in aid of the salary of each Mistress on passing an examination according to a prescribed standard and that a grant of such sum as may be required not exceeding 4 annas for each pupil on condition that a similar sum be contributed by the Society for the same purpose. N. B.—These are very rough calculations. In the 16 Schools under Mr. H. Pope there are 500 Pupils. I have therefore estimated the aggregate number in the 35 Schools at 1,000.	Rs. 80	Rs. 250	Rs. 33
		Total.........	....	....	5,70

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 1012.

Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 23d August 1856.

Read again the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

Here enter 19th May 1856, No. 465.

Read also a further letter from the same Officer dated 10th July 1856, No. 591.

With the foregoing letters the Director of Public Instruction submits Tabular Statements of the applications which he has received for Grants-in-Aid of Schools unconnected with Government, with the recommendation of the Inspector and his own recommendation in each case.

2. The first report was considered to be incomplete in certain essential particulars, and further information was therefore called for by Government in Extract Minutes of Consultation, dated 26th June 1856, which has now been supplied by the Director in his second report.

3. In addition to two Statements containing the Grants-in-Aid recommended by the Director the returns now submitted include a Statement* of all applications which had been received, but respecting which fuller information is required before they can be recommended for sanction, and also another Statement, marked B., showing the grants already sanctioned under the authority of the Government of India conveyed in their Despatch, dated 11th May 1855.

* Marked A.

4. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council approves of the recommendations of the Director in all the cases entered in the return which accompanied his letter of the 19th May, and in that marked C. submitted with his last report, respecting which the information is complete and no further report is required from the Inspectors. The merits of each application appear to have been well considered by Mr. Arbuthnot, and the grounds upon which his recommendation in every case is based, an abstract of which is given in the tabular statements, are very fully detailed in the body of his letters.

5. Under the authority of the Government of India conveyed with Despatch above quoted, his Lordship in Council sanctions the grants now recommended, which involve an estimated expenditure for the current official year, exclusive of the amount already sanctioned, of Rs. 17,759,

Amounts now recommended in letter of 19th May.	12,058
In letter of 10th July......	5,701
	17,759
Already sanctioned....	1,344
	19,103
Still available........	5,897
	25,000

as shown in the margin. Deducting the whole amount thus placed at the disposal of the Director from the expenditure authorized by the Government of India, the remainder available for further grants is only Rs. 5,897.

6. The Director has received further applications for 20 schools and the grants which will probably be required for these he roughly estimates at 12,000 Rupees. The Government are disposed to approve of the arrangement proposed in the concluding para: of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter for supplying the deficiency in the amount available for Grants-in-Aid to the extent required to meet the above sum, but they defer passing orders upon this subject until they are in the receipt of a further report upon the applications in the list, marked A., in respect to which no information has yet been furnished by the Inspectors.

Para: 44, 10th July.

7. The greater part of the amount placed at the disposal of this Government has thus been already absorbed and the remainder will scarcely suffice to meet one half of the applications which have since been received. It appears therefore to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council to manifest that a much larger sum must eventually be allowed for Grants-in-Aid in this Presidency, that it is perhaps useless to attempt any thing like an equal distribution of the present amount. At the same time his Lordship in Council desires to point out to the Director that it will be well to avoid the allotment of an unduly large share to any particular locality, and in the case of Mangalore, where a Grant to one School of 744 has already been sanctioned, the application for a second grant of 1,200 for another institution must be carefully considered and reported on.

8. The Government are of opinion that the Director is right in not establishing Zillah Schools in places where private schools already exist when these are properly conducted, or when the Managers will attend to his suggestions for their improvement, as at Trichinopoly. Assistance however should be refused when information is not furnished when required by the Director, as in the instances of the Town and Village Vernacular Schools, entered as No. 12 in Statement A., and the Madras Native Progressive Seminary No. 18 of the same return.

9. The grant of Rupees 23 per mensem to the school for Pensioners' children at Vellore, alluded to in the foot note to Statement B., should be included among the Grants-in-Aid.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT, *Chief Secretary to Government*

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PART II.

MADRAS, 19TH FEBRUARY, 1857.

No. 156.

FROM A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.
Director of Public Instruction,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Fort Saint George.

SIR,

In my letter of the 10th July last, reporting on the applications for Grants-in-aid of Schools supported by private individuals and Societies, which had been received by me up to that date, I mentioned twenty applications which were then under reference to the Inspectors of Schools, or respecting which, for other reasons, I was prevented from submitting any specific recommendation. From this list two applications, one preferred on behalf of a Mission School at Rajahmundry, which was entered in the list of applications included in Appendix A, and another on behalf of the School at Ramiapatam, which had been partially, but not entirely, disposed of in my letter of the 19th of May, were inadvertently omitted. Twenty-two applications therefore remained to be disposed of at the period to which I refer.

2. Sixteen applications have been since received; some shortly after my last report was submitted, others more recently, and of the entire number, thirty-eight, twenty-three have been reported on by the Inspectors, while in regard to the remainder, with a few exceptions, I am able to submit such recommendations as will admit of their being disposed of, without further reference to Government, so soon as the necessary inspection shall have been made.

3. I have deemed it advisable to include in this letter all the applications which have come before me, inasmuch as the aggregate amount applied for is considerably in excess of that named in my former report, and it seems desirable that some definite rule should be laid down as to the proportion which the Government Grant shall bear to

the amount raised from local sources, supposing it to be shown by the reports of the Inspectors that such Grant can be advantageously expended. The principle of the rules at present in force is, that Grants may be given to any amount not exceeding the amount raised from local sources, but in practice this is impossible, the sum at the disposal of the Madras Government for expenditure in the shape of Grants-in-aid being little more than one-sixth of the sum at present expended by those Societies and Committees by whom the applications referred to in this and my former reports have been preferred. In most cases, therefore, the sums applied for are very much in excess of what, on the most favorable consideration of the applications, it is possible to grant; and there is, consequently, much difficulty in deciding between conflicting claims, inasmuch as there is no broad principle which can be followed in the apportionment of the sum available, the amount to be assigned in each case being dependant, in a great measure, on the reports of the different Inspectors, who may judge by very different standards, or may be guided by very different considerations as to the relative claims of different institutions or localities. The circumstances of this country, moreover, and especially of this Presidency, where so large a portion of the education of the people is at present in the hands of Christian Missionaries, render it in the highest degree desirable that every possible ground for suspicion as to the impartial distribution of the Grants should be removed. With this view, it seems to me essential that each School Committee applying for Government aid shall have a reasonable expectation of receiving, sooner or later, some fixed sum, bearing a definite proportion to the amount they are able to contribute.

4. I do not, of course, mean to propose that when the proportion the Government Grants are to bear to private contributions shall have been laid down, such proportionate sums shall be given in all cases, irrespectively of the merits or demerits of the Schools for which the Grants are sought. I merely recommend that the main principle to be looked to in the assignment of the funds at the disposal of Government should be their allotment, as far as possible, in a definite proportion to the local contributions, due care being taken to prevent their being appropriated to unworthy objects, whether it be in augmentation of the salaries of teachers, who are considered undeserving of the salaries it is proposed to assign to them, or in the provision of unsuitable buildings, or for the promotion of any course of instruction which the Government, having regard to the advancement and extension of sound education, may not think fit to encourage.

5. Another important advantage which may be expected from the practical adoption of this principle in the apportionment of the Government Grants is, that it will give a much greater stimulus to private efforts than is afforded by the arrangements at present in force. Under these arrangements, Committees and Managers of Private Schools are aware that to expect a Grant to the amount permitted by the rules is almost hopeless, and they have no guarantee that, supposing the reports on their schools to be satisfactory, the Grant will bear any definite proportion to the sum raised by them. They have, consequently, no incentive to increase their contributions; and although the vigilance of the Inspectors may prevent the public Grants being made to supersede what has hitherto been accomplished by private efforts, there is the risk, in this state of things, of its preventing future efforts, inasmuch as Committees will naturally feel that so long as the Grant falls short of the amount which, under the rules, may be given, there is no need of further exertions on their part to procure contributions. If, for instance, the local funds of a School amount to Rupees 1,200 per annum, and the Government Grant is Rupees 400, while the rules admit of a grant of Rupees 1,200, it is scarcely to be expected that the Managers will exert themselves to raise their receipts from local sources, but rather that they will endeavour, on other grounds, to make out a case for an addition to the Government Grant. But if, on the other hand, the Grant bear a definite proportion to the local subscriptions, say one-half of the amount so raised, or, in the case instanced, Rupees 600, and that, on the Committee's raising their subscriptions to Rupees 1,500, they may reasonably look for a proportionate addition to the Government Grant, it is not too much to expect that the amount of private contributions for the promotion of education throughout the Country will gradually increase, instead of diminishing or remaining stationary, as is to be apprehended under the operation of the existing rules.

6. If then the principle for which I have contended in the foregoing remarks be adopted, the next question for decision is, what proportion the Government Grant shall bear to the amount of Local Funds. For the determination of this point, it is necessary to consider what is the amount at present expended on education in those Schools on behalf of which applications have been or are likely to be received, and what sum will be required from the Government Treasury in order to augment these private contributions in such proportion as may be resolved on, and to admit of the extension of the grant in a similar proportion on an increase in the amount of private expenditure.

Memorandum of Sums expended on Education by the various Societies and Committees from which applications for Grants have been received.

Name of Society or Committee.	Amount expended.		
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts	23,000	...	...
Church Missionary Society	47,426	..	..
Scotch Free Church Mission	20,000	...	...
Other Committees whose applications have been included in the former report	41,188	..	..
Total..	1,31,614	..	..

7. It will be seen, from the annexed memorandum, that the sums at present expended on education by those Societies and individuals from whom applications have been received, do not fall short of Rupees 1,30,000.—The returns from which this Memorandum has been framed are not quite so accurate as could be desired, and it is probable that the sum specified falls rather below than above the amount actually expended. Perhaps, however, it will be sufficient, for my present purpose, to assume Rupees 1,30,000, as the amount that is now contributed by those Societies and individuals who have expressed a desire to place their Schools under inspection, with the view of extending their operations by means of a Government Grant. The scale which I would propose to lay down as the maximum proportion which, under ordinary circumstances, the Grants should bear to the Local Funds is one-half, and if this proportion be adopted, it will be necessary that the Government should have at its disposal a sum of not less than Rupees 65,000 per annum for current expenditure in Grants-in-aid. There are two cases, however, in which I would suggest that the Grant should bear a higher proportion to the sum subscribed.

1st. Where the annual income of a School is derived from a permanent endowment.

2nd. Where the application is for a Grant-in-aid of the erection of a building.

In both these cases I would recommend the retention of the present rule, under which any sum not exceeding the amount derived from local sources may be assigned. I have acted on the foregoing rules in making my recommendations on the applications I am now about to review, and which I propose noticing with reference to the Geographical position of the several Districts from which they proceed, commencing with Ganjam.

Onslow Institution at Chetterpore.

8. The only application that has proceeded from the Ganjam District is that preferred on behalf of a School at Chetterpore, designated as the Onslow Institution. This School, which is principally maintained

from the rent of a house and lands left for the purpose by Mr. A. P. Onslow, late Collector and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, was opened on the 20th February 1855. In May last it was inspected by Lieutenant Macdonald, whose report, owing to a delay which occurred in furnishing him with certain papers connected with the School expenditure, was not received until after the submission of my letter of the 10th July last. At the time of the Inspector's visit, it contained sixty-three pupils. The Local Funds amounted to Rupees 98-14-8 per mensem. The course of Secular instruction includes English Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Elementary History; Arithmetic, Euclid, and the elements of Natural Philosophy. No instruction is given in either of the Vernacular languages of the District, the funds available not having been considered sufficient to provide a Vernacular teacher. Lieutenant Macdonald's report is, on the whole, favorable. Considerable progress appears to have been made in Geography, as well as in Arithmetic and Euclid. Grammar, however, had not been sufficiently attended to, and the writing was defective. The conclusion at which he arrived was that, considering the low attainments of most of the pupils when they entered the institution, and the short time it had been in existence, the progress made in the different classes, and especially in the first, was very creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Margenout.

9. The Trustees apply for a Grant of Rupees 80 per mensem to enable them to increase the salary of the Head Master, who at present receives Rupees 60 per mensem and a third of the fees, and to employ a Telugu Teacher. They also apply for a special Grant of Rupees 1,000 to enable them to complete the School-house, the building of which has been already commenced. Its cost is estimated at Rupees 2,500. The sum already expended on it at the date of the Inspector's visit was Rupees 1,073-7-8.

10. Lieutenant Macdonald has recommended a grant of Rupees 70 per mensem; Rupees 40 in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master, Mr. Margenout, and Rupees 30 to provide a Telugu Master. He has also recommended that the application for a building Grant of Rupees 1,000 should be complied with.

11. Shortly after the School was inspected, it was suggested by the Acting Collector, Mr. Knox, who is one of the Local Trustees, with reference to the projected establishment of a Zillah School in the Ganjam District, that it should be engrafted on the Onslow Institution. I found, however, on reference to Lieutenant Macdonald, that this arrangement, even if it had not been precluded by the rules of the

Onslow Institution as provided for in the Trust Deed, was not by any means calculated to meet the educational wants of the District. Chetterpore is an insignificant hamlet, which derives its importance entirely from having been for some years the head quarters of the Collector, and which, even with this advantage in its favor, still continues a mere village. Berhampore, on the other hand, is a populous town, containing 30,000 inhabitants, and, in every respect, was considered by Lieutenant Macdonald a more desirable situation for the establishment of a large School.

12. An Anglo Vernacular School, designed to be eventually raised into a Zillah School, was accordingly opened at Berhampore. The establishment of this School has been found to interfere materially with the progress of the Onslow Institution, and a representation on the subject has lately been made to me by the Venerable the Archdeacon (who, with the Bishop, is one of the Official Trustees named by Mr. Onslow), with a suggestion that the Zillah School should be moved to some other station, and the Onslow Institution transferred to Berhampore. Lieutenant Macdonald's reply to a reference I made to him on receiving the Archdeacon's letter only reached me a few days ago. It is favorable to the proposed transfer, and he suggests that the Zillah School should be established at Chicacole, and the School now in operation at Berhampore retained as a Talook School, but connected with the Onslow Institution. He considers that although in the event of the proposed transfer being carried out, a Zillah School will not be required at Berhampore, still the Onslow Institution alone will not be sufficient to meet the wants of so large a town, and that there will be ample room for an Ooriya as well as for a Teloogoo Talook School.

13. I have thought it right to advert to these proposals, which render the question of the Grant-in-aid applied for somewhat complicated, the greater part, if not the whole, of the local subscriptions raised for the new School house having been already expended in laying the foundation, and in the erection of portions of the building at Chetterpore.

14. But whatever may be the ultimate arrangement, I have no hesitation in supporting Lieutenant Macdonald's recommendation that a Grant should be sanctioned in aid of Mr. Onslow's very liberal endowment. The income of the School is estimated at about 95 Rupees per mensem, of which Rupees 70 is the proceeds of the endowment. I beg to recommend that a grant of Rupees 80 per mensem be sanctioned, of which Rupees 40 shall be given in augmentation of the salary of Mr. Margenout, or any other Head Master the Committee may be able to procure, who may be considered deserving of a salary of Rupees 100

per mensem, and the remainder to be applied, in such proportions as the Committee may think most expedient, to providing a Vernacular Teacher, and augmenting the salary of the Assistant English Teacher. I also recommend that a special Grant of Rupees 1,000 be made to enable the Trustees to provide a building, on the understanding that if the projected transfer be carried out, an equal sum shall be raised by them, with the view to the provision of a new building at Berhampore.

Vizagapatam.

15. In para: 88 of my Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1855-56, I stated that Lieutenant Macdonald had not been able to procure the information necessary to enable him to report in detail on the particulars of the application prepared by the Reverend Mr. Griffiths, Chaplain of Vizagapatam, on behalf of certain Orphan Schools under his charge at Vizagapatam. No further report has since reached me, and all I am able to say regarding these Schools is, that they were visited by Lieutenant Macdonald in July last, when he found them in a most unsatisfactory condition. At present, therefore, I am unable to recommend that any grant should be assigned to them.

Rajahmundry Mission School.

16. The Mission School at Rajahmundry has been inspected by Lieutenant Macdonald since my last report was submitted. It is stated to have been established many years ago, but appears to have been conducted in a very irregular and desultory sort of way until about eighteen months ago, when the present Missionary took charge of it. With his original application, the Missionary forwarded testimonials from some of the principal Officers of the District, calculated to convey a very favorable impression of the condition of the School, which, however, has been scarcely borne out by the results of Lieutenant Macdonald's inspection. At the date of Lieutenant Macdonald's visit the School contained seventy pupils, divided into six classes, the first of which is taught by the Missionary, Mr. Heyer, who is aided in the management of the other classes by three Native Assistants and two pupil teachers. The course of secular instruction comprises English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Elementary History, and Mensuration. Its present condition may be gathered from the account given by Lieutenant Macdonald of the 1st class, which is as follows: "The first class "consists of eleven lads, between fourteen and nineteen years of age. "They all read English very fairly, and write tolerably well. In Arith-"metic seven of them have gone as far as decimal fractions, but have

" not learned vulgar fractions; the others are in reduction. Of the " more advanced boys two did four sums which I set them correctly, " one failed in the rule of three, and the other four placed the decimal " point wrong in a division sum which was among those given to them. " Of the proficiency of the pupil teacher, M. P. Gopolem, who is in this " class, I was unable to form any opinion, as he admitted that he had " copied all his sums from another boy's paper. The other three pupils " all failed in one or more sums. In Geography, Joseph and B. Nagaya " answered very fairly, and L. Sathaya tolerably well, but all the others " made some very bad mistakes. The worst was P. Gopolem, the " pupil teacher; he had not been reading with the class, but pro- " fessed to know the Geography of Asia. He was unable to point " out the chief river in Scinde, could not name a single province " in Bengal, and when questioned about the three Presidencies, " replied by naming the Dekhan and Hindoostan as two of them. " N. Sathaya said that Germany was a part of Sardinia, and could not " point out Austria, Italy, Turkey, or Poland on the Map. Balaprasaud " did not recollect the name of a single Island in Europe, did not " know where the Baltic was, and thought that the Red Sea was in " Europe, and the Sea of Marmora in the western portion of Persia. " P. Lutchmiah, who is the best Map drawer in the School, did not " know the name of a single mountain or peninsula in Europe, thought " that Paris stood on the Elbe, pointed out Turkey when he was asked " where France was, and said that the Tigris was a river in Europe. " P. Ramaya named Madrid and Portugal as the chief town of France, " said that Constantinople was in Great Britain, and made some other " mistakes of a similar kind. Notwithstanding the very poor exami- " nation passed by this class in Geography, considerable attention " seems to have been paid by the pupils to Map drawing; many of the " Maps drawn by them were very well done, and there was not one which " was not at least neatly executed. The History read in this class is a " meagre epitome of the History of England, and owing to the want of " books the pupils all have it in manuscript. They have as yet read " only a few pages of it, and many of them have learned what they know " by heart, without attaching any meaning to several of the phrases " used by the historian. Hardly any one in the class had any idea " what a castle was, though they all stated the fact that certain castles " were erected in the reign of William the Conqueror. 'Mutual hatred' " 'Outlawed robber,' 'Offices of power,' were among the phrases which " had been mechanically committed to memory in this way, but which " hardly any one understood. Still, all of them, with the exception of

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" Balaprasaud and N. Suthaya answered on the whole very fairly, and " two boys made no mistakes. Gopollem, the pupil teacher, has not " learned any history. In Grammar, Gopollem, Joseph, and the two " Nayagas answered very well; L. Sathaya extremely badly, and all the " others very indifferently. Balaprasaud gave 'He went away' as an " example of an imperative, 'he gone' as the future of the verb to go, " and 'flows' as the past tense of fly. Ramaya gave 'better' as the " comparative of bad; and when desired to put the sentence 'the sun " shines,' into the past and future tense, gave 'The sun does not shine' " as an example of the former, and 'shall shines' as an illustration of the " latter. N. Suthaya gave 'a good boy' as an example of an abstract " noun; and with the three exceptions above mentioned, all the others " made blunders of a similar kind to those just quoted. In Mensuration, " this class has read the first twenty pages of Mr. Newill's book. Joseph " evidently understood what he had been reading. Enoch and Ramaya " were the two next best, but they both stated that eighty-one was the " square root of nine, and made one or two other mistakes, which may " in some measure be attributed to the fact that in Arithmetic " the class has not got so far as the extraction of roots. Gopollem, " the pupil teacher, had not learned any Mensuration, and the " other six boys did not seem to understand what they had " been studying at all. B. Nagaya drew an acute angle on the " black board, as an example of an obtuse angle; he did not know " whether there were any right angles in the School room, could not tell " what the length of a chain was, and thought that an acre was divided " into 100 links. N. Suthaya did not know how to draw a right " angled triangle on the black board, was equally ignorant of the length " of a chain, was not aware that there was any difference between a " square and an oblong, and could not tell what the sign of subtraction " was. C. Jagganaikloo did not know the name of the sign either, and " could not tell how many square links there are in a square chain. " Balaprasaud could not answer this last question, and failed to explain " what the signs of proportion are, or how they should be used. " L. Suthayah thought that the signs in question consisted of eight " dots : : : : placed in close juxtaposition; said that a square chain " consisted of twenty-two square links, and did not know how many square " yards are contained in 600 square feet. Not one of these five boys " could tell what the area of the black board was, supposing it to be " a square, each of the sides of which measured two feet six inches, " B. Nagaya and Balaprasaud gave seven feet as the answer; Jugganaikloo

" five, and L. Sathiah 172. N. Sathiah did not know how to arrive at " any result. The simple question, after going through nearly the whole " class, was at last answered by P. Lutchmaya, but in other respects " he was not better than the rest. Except with regard to the three " boys first mentioned, the time spent by the class in the study of Men- " suration seemed to all intents and purposes to have been entirely wasted. " There is no Shastree attached to this School, nor is there in reality any " Vernacular department properly so called; but on Wednesday afternoon " all the boys read religious Teloogoo books, and Ballard's Natural " History; and occasionally some of the elder boys are practised in " translation. All the boys in the first class read easy Teloogoo, of the " kind to which they have been accustomed, without any hesitation, but " little or no proficiency has as yet been attained in translation. Two " papers of the easiest kind were given for translation, from and into " English from Morris' Selections, but the whole of them are so badly " done that, with the exception of one paper, I am unable, in my table " of marks, to assign any value to any of them. In translation from " English, into Teloogoo only five papers were filed, half the class having " been unable to do the exercise. Enoch has totally misunderstood " the meaning of the English ; the other four papers are all incomplete, " and the versions given are as incorrect as it is possible for them to be. " The best is perhaps Joseph's, and he has misunderstood even the simple " phrase 'the robbers in question,' and supposes it to mean that the rob- " bers are to be questioned. In translation into English only five papers " were filed. The best paper (Joseph's) contains the following sentence— " The answer of the Formers (meaning farmers) and Curnums of Maja- " kura about the robbers did." What the others are may be inferred " from the pupil teacher's paper, the original of which I enclose."

17. Lieutenant Macdonald's account of the lower classes is very much what might be expected from that given of the highest.

18. I have stated that the classes are taught by the Missionary, with three Native Assistant Teachers and two pupil teachers. The three Assistant teachers receive, respectively, Rs 15, 6, and 5 per mensem. Their qualifications, as might be expected, are very low.

19. The expenditure at present amounts to about Rupees 140 a month, which is met partly by a grant from the Society to which the School belongs, partly by local subscriptions. The application is for a grant of "Rupees 150 per mensem to secure the services of an efficient " Teacher from England or America; or, if that is considered too " much, of Rupees 50 or 60 for an East Indian Teacher."

20. On this application Lieutenant Macdonald remarks: "Mr. "Heyer himself is an old man and a foreigner; he does not generally "spend more than four hours in the School, and I have explained what sort "of Native Teachers he has to assist him. With a School so constituted, "any great result cannot be expected in a short time, but I have no "doubt that a higher standard will be attained by degrees, and if the "Provincial School is ever to become what it is intended to be—viz: a "College for the higher branches of Literature and Science, I think it "is an object to improve an institution which, in addition to whatever "other good it may effect, is, to a certain extent, calculated to answer "the purpose of a preparatory School. Rupees 150 a month is perhaps "rather a large sum for this object, when the limited amount available "for Grants-in-aid is taken into consideration, but Rupees 100 for "a European or East Indian Teacher might, I think, be given. If the "Missionary were a young man, the most beneficial mode of expending "the Rupees 100 would perhaps be to secure the services of one East "Indian and one or two Native Teachers, but under existing circumstan-"ces I am inclined to think that one good Master would be more useful "than two or three inferior teachers, and I therefore recommend that a "grant to the amount above stated be given for the object mentioned "by Mr. Heyer."

21. After an attentive consideration of the report which has been made on this School, I do not feel justified in recommending that a grant should be assigned to it. The greater portion of the local funds is expended on the salary of the Missionary in charge of the School, who has other duties to attend to, and who is evidently unable to give the School that attention which it requires. No doubt the efficiency of the School might be materially enhanced by the appointment of a competent Assistant, on such a salary as Lieutenant Macdonald recommends, but in this case the aid rendered by Government would be much greater in proportion to the amount received from local sources than could properly be assigned, with reference to the claims of other Schools. At Rajahmundry, moreover, a considerable sum is expended by Government in supporting a Provincial School, and from the information I have received from time to time, with reference to the latter institution, I should be disposed to question whether two English Schools can be well filled by those classes for whom an English education is designed.

Masulipatam.

22. From the Masulipatam District five applications have been received, three on behalf of Schools supported by the Church Missionary

Society at Masulipatam and at Ellore; one for a School established by the leading members of the Native community of Masulipatam; and a fifth for the English School in the Fort of Masulipatam, for the children of Europeans and East Indians, to which reference was made in para: 5 of my letter of the 10th July last.

Anglo Vernacular Boys School, supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam.

23. The Anglo Vernacular Boys School supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam, has long had the reputation of being the best School in the Northern Circars. It was established in the year 1841 by the Rev. R. T. Noble, B. A. of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, under whose charge it still continues, and who is assisted by three East Indian and one Native under Master, one Native Writing Master, four Telugu Pundits, and one Hindustani Moonshee, the cost of the Establishment, including Scholarships, Prizes, &c., being upwards of Rupees 7,000 per annum.

24. The course of secular instruction, which is more extensive than in most schools of this class, embraces English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the Elements of Algebra, Euclid, General and Physical Geography, Indian and English History, Drawing, Singing, and the Grammatical study of Telugu. A few of the pupils also learn Greek. The number of boys present at the examination held by Lieutenant Macdonald was 110, of whom 50 obtained more than half the marks assigned for perfect answers in the subjects studied in their respective classes. The result of the examination, therefore, may be considered on the whole satisfactory, though less so than might have been expected, considering the very high reputation which the School had previously enjoyed. Lieutenant Macdonald's report is so extremely minute that it is not easy to state in general terms the actual condition of the school. It may perhaps be sufficient to observe that, in all the classes and in most of the subjects, some of the pupils answered remarkably well, others very much the reverse, and that the 2nd class, which, however, contained only three pupils, was altogether the most promising. Lieutenant Macdonald draws particular attention to the Vernacular department, which, he states, is conducted on far sounder principles than is the case in most Anglo Vernacular Schools. "The students read Telugu poems, "the meaning of which is explained to them, they study the grammar "of the language, they write Vernacular Essays, and are practised in "translating from and into Telugu." Lieutenant Macdonald states that, independently of the opportunities which the inspection of the School

afforded him of forming an opinion on this point, he has had occasion, more than once, to compare the relative attainments of the persons who have been educated by Mr. Noble, and those brought up in the Mission School at Vizagapatam and elsewhere, and that in every instance there was no comparison between them in this particular.

25. The Church Missionary Society have applied for a grant of Rs. 140 per mensem, to enable them to augment the salaries of their East Indian and Native Teachers, and to establish additional Scholarships. They also apply for an annual grant of Rs. 100 for the purchase of Prize Books, &c.

26. Lieutenant Macdonald recommends the following grants.

Rupees 35 per mensem for the maintenance of six additional Scholarships.

Rupees 50 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of two of the East Indian Teachers.

Rupees 35 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the Native Teachers: and

Rupees 100 per mensem for Prizes, in the event of such a grant being considered to come within the scope of the rules.

27. The only item applied for not recommended is the sum of Rupees 30, which was asked for as an augmentation of the salary of the Senior East Indian Teacher, Mr. Taylor, who has left the School. Lieutenant Macdonald proposes, however, that Rupees 10 per mensem of the sum proposed for Mr. Taylor should be added to the grant named for Mr. Huffton, the present Senior Assistant Teacher, of whose qualifications he speaks in high terms.

28. It will be observed that the grant applied for: viz, Rs. 1,780 per annum, the annual income of the school from other sources being upwards of Rs. 7,000, is considerably below the proportion I have suggested at the commencement of this letter, and, under the opinion expressed by Lieutenant Macdonald, I have no hesitation in recommending that the full amount named in the Society's application be sanctioned.

Hindoo School at Masulipatam.

29. This School was established at the beginning of last year, entirely by the exertions of the Native community of Masulipatam, who have raised a fund of Rs. 2,379 towards its support. It is maintained, at present, partly by the interest of this fund, partly by local subscriptions, and partly by the School fees. The present Expenditure is Rs. 124 per mensem, the rate of School fee charged being 4 annas for

each pupil. It contained, at the date of Lieutenant Macdonald's inspection, 128 pupils. The Head Master is an East Indian, who was educated partly in the late Vepery Grammar School, and partly in the Diocesan Institution at Madras. His salary is Rs. 70 per mensem. He is assisted by three Native Teachers, two of whom receive Rs. 10 each, and one Rupees 8 per mensem, in addition to whom two Pundits are employed, to teach Sanscrit and Telugu, on salaries of Rs. 9 and Rs. 5 per mensem. The School is at present in quite an elementary condition, but Lieutenant Macdonald considers that the progress made is as much as could have been expected in the time.

30. The Committee, in their application, urge the importance of the town of Masulipatam, as being the most populous town in the Northern Circars, and advert to the circumstance that when the establishment of Anglo Vernacular Provincial Schools was first taken into consideration in 1841, " the community of Masulipatam was one of the foremost " to appreciate the benefits of education, and apply for a Seminary or " a pecuniary grant for a School then existing, supported by subscrip- " tions," and that they were then led to hope " that Masulipatam would be " one of the first towns to receive the boon of a Provincial School." For these reasons they express their hope that they may receive such an amount of aid as may be sufficient, together with the subscriptions they have raised, to maintain an efficient School, " which may not differ " essentially from a Government School, either as to the competency " of the Masters employed, or the quality of the instruction imparted." They state that they " can calculate with safety upon a monthly income " of Rs. 100 from subscriptions, interest of invested stock, and from " School fees, and that, to maintain a respectable institution a sum of " Rs. 350, or, at the least, Rs. 250 per mensem will be absolutely " required." In a subsequent communication addressed to Lieutenant Macdonald they name Rs. 296 per mensem as the sum requisite for the support of the School, of which they request Rs. 170 per mensem may be contributed by Government.

31. They also apply for a grant of Rs. 3733-15-6 for a building for the School, and for the public Library, which has been commenced at Masulipatam. For the purpose for which this latter Grant is requested, they do not propose to furnish any local contributions.

32. On this application Lieutenant Macdonald has recorded the following remarks. " The mode in which this School was established is " fully detailed by its founders in the enclosure herewith returned, but

"a few remarks will probably be expected from me on the subject. "It is almost superfluous to observe that a far better School, with "much larger resources at its disposal, with a more efficient Staff of "Teachers, and affording an education in every respect superior to that "obtainable in this institution, already exists at Masulipatam. But "Mr. Noble makes converts, and the Hindoo community became alarmed. "The Hindoo School of Masulipatam, though of course on a much "smaller scale, arose much in the same way as the Hindoo College in "Bengal. The chief Originator of the movement was A. Sashiah, the "Head Sheristadar of Masulipatam, a proficient of the Madras Uni-"versity, who is still the President of the Committee of the School, and "to whose influence the institution owes, in a great measure, not only "its origin, but its continued existence. The feeling which called it "into being prevails in many other places in my division, perhaps in "none more so than at Vizagapatam; but Masulipatam is the only place "in which the Native community have combined to have a School of "their own, and in this respect, therefore, the School is a remarkable "one. It is also an interesting one, because the young men with whom "it is filled, are, as regards wealth, respectability, and connections, the "élite of the town."

33. He accordingly recommends a grant of Rupees 157 per mensem, or, if it be deemed inexpedient to break through the existing rules, one of Rupees 126 per mensem, the full amount which these rules will admit of. In regard to the application for a building grant, he recommends that, if any exceptions are to be made to the rules, the full amount asked should be granted, as a recognition of the earnestness and liberality which the Natives of Masulipatam have shown in the cause of Education.

34. In both cases the Grants recommended are considerably in excess of the sums that will be available, if the alteration in the existing rules which I have suggested at the commencement of this letter, is approved. I am sensible that much credit is due to the Native community of Masulipatam for what has been done by them towards the establishment of the School under notice, and that they have established a claim to the highest amount of aid which the Government can give, consistently with the general rules framed for the administration of the Grant-in-aid system. I am also prepared to admit that, if any exceptions are to be allowed, the present case may very properly be treated as an exceptional one, but I foresee the greatest difficulty in the administration of these rules if exceptions are to be permitted, and

I am satisfied that a rigid adherence to the main principle that the Government Grant shall not exceed a certain proportion of the Local Funds, even though it may bear hardly in a few instances, is essential to the success of the system. It is, no doubt, somewhat hard upon the Native community of Masulipatam that, notwithstanding the efforts they have made to provide a secular education for their children, the sum granted them for this purpose from the public funds should be much less than what is spent on other less important towns, where it has been found expedient to establish Government Schools. But this is a hardship inseparable from the introduction simultaneously of the two systems, and is liable to happen whenever the establishment of a Missionary School may prevent any particular town being selected for the establishment of a Government School.

35. With these views I do not consider myself at liberty to support the Inspector's recommendation in regard to this School, but have no hesitation in recommending that the largest amount that can be granted, upon the principle I have before suggested, should be allowed. The Committee having named Rupees 296 per mensem as the sum requisite for the efficient support of the School, I beg to recommend a monthly Grant of Rupees 98-10-8, or such sum not exceeding that amount as may be equal to one half of the Local Funds. I also recommend a special Grant of Rs. 1,866-15-9 for a building, provided that an equal sum be contributed by the community for that purpose.

English School in the Fort at Masulipatam.

36. One of the Schools entered in the list appended to para: 44 of my former letter, is the English School for East Indians in the Fort at Masulipatam, which had then been temporarily discontinued, and in regard to which I observed that it was not probable that a Grant would be required for its re-establishment, the School established by the Hindoo community being intended to include all classes. It appears, however, from Lieutenant Macdonald's report, that the distance of the Hindoo School from the Fort, where the persons reside for whose benefit the School now under notice was established, is too great to admit of the latter taking advantage of the Hindoo School. There is another objection, founded on the absence of all Christian instruction in the Hindoo School, which naturally renders the supporters of the Fort School desirous that their institution should be maintained and aided by Government. Moreover, the children who resort to this School, are not admissible into Mr. Noble's School, which is confined to Natives.

37. The Fort School, with the exception of a short interval last year, when it was closed in consequence of the resignation of the late Master, has been in operation since 1844, the average expenditure having been about Rupees 60 per mensem, which has been met partly by local subscriptions and partly by the fees of the Scholars. The School is at present under the management of a lad of seventeen, one of the former pupils, the Committee having been unable to secure a competent Master for the salary available. Many of the pupils had consequently left, and when Lieutenant Macdonald visited it, only seventeen pupils were present, fourteen boys and three girls. The Committee, however, expected an accession of some thirty pupils whenever a competent Master should be appointed. The course of instruction embraces those subjects usually taught in an Elementary English School.

38. The Committee apply for a monthly Grant of Rupees 60—to enable them to employ a Master on a salary of Rupees 80, and a Mistress on Rupees 20 (the School being a mixed School.) The house rent and other charges amount to Rupees 21. Their application is supported by Lieutenant Macdonald.

39. I beg to recommend that a Grant not exceeding Rupees 40 per mensem be authorized, on condition that double that amount be contributed by the supporters of the School.

Native Female School, supported by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam.

40. This School was opened on the 10th June 1847. It is under the management of Mrs. Sharkey, wife of a Missionary employed by the Church Missionary Society at Masulipatam. At the date of Lieut. Macdonald's visit, sixty-six girls were under instruction, all of them, with one exception, boarders, of ages varying from three years to eighteen. "Some of them are foundlings; some are orphans; others "have been voluntarily placed under Mrs. Sharkey's care by their "parents. Twenty-seven are converts, and, of the others, thirty-one "are Pariahs, five are Sudras, one is a Brahmin, one a Mussulman, "and one a Roman Catholic."

41. "The object of the School," Lieutenant Macdonald states, "is to give the girls a plain, useful, Vernacular education, based on the "Scriptures." A large proportion of the time allotted to study is therefore devoted to religious instruction. The secular part of the education embraces Reading and Writing, Telugu, Elementary Arithmetic, Geography, and History. The pupil teachers (of whom five are employed

in the School) are taught a little English, and they have also just commenced Telugu Grammar. The girls learn to sew, mark, knit, net, and spin, and to do crotchet work. *

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* *Note.*—Extract from Lieutenant Macdonald's Report.

"The 1st Class consists of seven girls, all of whom are pupil teachers. They read Teloogoo "with ease and correctness; their hand writing is neat, and they wrote out a Teloogoo story "which I dictated to them, with hardly a mistake. In Geography one girl, Saya, was not "able to answer a question which I put to her about the Annamallay forests, but with this "exception, not one of them made a single blunder. I did not examine them in Grammar, "because Mr. Sharkey stated that in this and the next class they were not yet prepared to "undergo an examination in this subject, having only recently commenced the study of "Grammar. Secular History is not studied in this class. In Arithmetic there are two divi- "sions. The four eldest girls have commenced the Rule of Three. I gave each of them three "problems to solve. One question was correctly answered; they failed in the other two, "which were much more difficult, and I believe beyond the standard attained by the class. "The three girls in the second division had not gone beyond Simple Division. Saya, who is "the youngest girl in the class, failed in two sums out of three; the other two did their's "correctly. As already mentioned, all the pupil teachers have commenced learning English. "Lutchmee being one of them, reads English with the first class, although she is in the second "class. None of them have, as yet, made much progress in speaking or writing English, but "they read much better than I should have expected, judging from the difficulty they seemed "to experience in expressing themselves. I gave each of them a passage to read which they "had not previously seen; two of them made no mistakes, and the others made very few.

"In the second class there are six girls, the eldest of whom, Lutchmee, is, as already "explained, a pupil teacher. They read and write Teloogoo nearly, if not quite, as well as "the girls in the first class; in fact there was no perceptible difference with regard to most of "them in this respect. The exercises in dictation, with two exceptions, were almost on "a par with those in the first class, In Geography three of them made no mistakes; the other "three did not answer quite so well. They were well acquainted with the subject matter of a "little history which they had been reading, and pointed out on the map all the places "alluded to in it. In Arithmetic they had gone as far as Simple Division, and worked the "sums I set them very fairly.

"The third class consists of eight girls, one of whom, Adee, was absent. Four of them read "very well indeed; the others not quite so well. The girls in this class do not write as "neatly as those in the second, and their exercises contained more mistakes in spelling. In "Geography, with the exception of Jane, they all answered well, three of them making no "mistakes. In Arithmetic they had gone as far as Simple Division. Two of them did the "sums set them correctly; the others all failed in one sum.

"The fourth class consists of nine girls, four of whom read very well, and all the others "very fairly. The hand writing in this class is very indifferent, and the mistakes in "spelling were much more numerous than in the preceding class. In Geography, with three "exceptions, the girls answered very well. In Arithmetic they had not gone beyond Addition, "and one girl was still learning the Multiplication table. Many of them failed in "Numeration.

"The six girls in the fifth class did not read by any means so well as those in the fourth, "and they wrote very indifferently. One of the dictation exercises was full of mistakes from "beginning to end, and the others were, of course, not better than those in the fourth class. "In Geography the girls answered remarkably well. In Arithmetic they were learning their "Multiplication table, but, with two exceptions, they seemed to have learned it very badly.

"The sixth class, which consists of seven girls, had not commenced Arithmetic, and the "examination merely consisted in a little reading and writing, in both of which, as far as "they had gone, they acquitted themselves very respectably. One girl was absent.

"The seventh class consists of eight girls, who are reading and writing easy words. "There are five girls in the eighth, and ten girls in the ninth class, all of whom are learning "the Alphabet. One of the girls in the latter class was absent.

"All the girls are taught to sing.

"The chief excellence of a School of this description consists, of course, more in the "moral training which the pupils receive than in the amount of mere learning acquired by

42. The Secretary to the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society, by whom the application for aid was made, applied for a Grant for the stipend of an efficient East Indian School Mistress to help Mrs. Sharkey. Mr. Sharkey, however, represented to Lieutenant Macdonald that the aid of Government might be most usefully bestowed by augmenting the stipends of five of the pupil teachers, who already receive monthly stipends of Rupees 2-8 each, and providing stipends for the other three, who at present are not paid. He also requested that the salary of a respectable Native woman who superintends the Spinning Department, and receives Rupees 3-8 per mensem for this duty, might be doubled.

43. This application is supported by Lieutenant Macdonald, who recommends that a grant of Rupees 37 per mensem should be sanctioned for the purpose ; Rupees 33-8 to be given in augmentation of the stipends of the pupil teachers, and Rupees 3-8 in augmenting the salary of the Superintendent of the Spinning Department.

44. Since Lieutenant Macdonald's report was submitted, the Committee of the Society have again addressed me on the subject, and have requested that the grant originally applied for, for the stipend of an East Indian School Mistress, may be given in addition to those named by Mr. Sharkey.

45. I beg to recommend that Rupees 40 per mensem be granted for this purpose, and Rupees 37 in augmentation of the stipends of the pupil teachers and of the female Superintendent of the Spinning Department, as proposed by the Inspector. The expenses of the School, according to the returns for 1855-56, amounted to Rupees 3,000, or Rupees 250 per mensem, so that the grant recommended will not be in excess of the proportion I have suggested.

" them. I am precluded from noticing the religious instruction, to which the attention of the " pupils is chiefly directed; but it may not be improper to mention that the care and attention " which Mrs. Sharkey devotes to forming the character of her pupils are highly spoken of by " every person with whom I have conversed, likely to be able to form an opinion on the sub- " ject; and that, as far as I was capable of judging from what I saw, the School has left a very " favorable impression on my mind. In many institutions of this kind the Missionary and " his wife engage a schoolmistress, and see but little of the girls under their charge, except " for two or three hours a day. Mrs. Sharkey, who has no family of her own, almost lives " among these girls, and devotes her whole time to them. Even to a casual visitor, the " motherly care which is taken of the pupils is evident in every detail connected with the " domestic arrangements of the School. In many points, such as the neatness and cleanliness " of the dormitories, and others which it would be superfluous to mention, the mode in which " these Hindoo girls are brought up, presented a marked and very favorable contrast to the " arrangements of a School which I lately inspected at Vizagapatam, designed for the educa- " tion of the orphan daughters of European Soldiers."

46. The grants recommended for the four Schools last mentioned will entail an expenditure, for educational purposes, in the town of Masulipatam, of Rupees 362-5-4 per mensem (not including the building grant of Rupees 1,866-15-9 recommended for the Hindoo-English and Telugu School), a sum considerably less than is expended at those stations where the Government have found it necessary to establish Schools of their own.

Anglo Vernacular School supported by the Church Missionary Society at Ellore.

47. This School, which opened on the 4th December 1854, contains seventy-four pupils, divided into six Hindoo and six Mahomedan classes. The course of instruction is, at present, quite elementary. The expenditure is Rupees 115 per mensem, in augmentation of which a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem has been applied for, by the Missionary in charge. Of the sum named, it is proposed to apply Rs. 30 to augmenting the salary of the Master, who at present receives Rs. 50 per mensem, and whose qualifications are favorably reported by the Inspector. Rs. 50 in providing two Native Teachers, and Rs. 20 for the establishment of Scholarships. Application is also made for the grant of a pair of globes.

48. The application is supported by Lieutenant Macdonald.

49. I beg to recommend a grant of Rs. 67-8-0 for the purposes above indicated, to be appropriated in such manner as the Missionary in charge may think most expedient, and may be approved of by the Inspector.

50. I should mention that a Vernacular Talook School has been established at Ellore. It is a large town, and there is ample room for two Schools of the description of those established.

51. From the *Guntoor District* no applications have been as yet received, but it is not improbable, as stated in para: 91 of my last Annual Report, that one will be preferred on behalf of a School supported by an American Mission in the town of Guntoor.

Anglo Vernacular School at Ramiapatam.—Nellore.

52. The Anglo Vernacular School established at Ramiapatam by the joint efforts of the Sub Collector, Mr. Minchin, and the Native Community, was noticed in my letter of the 19th May last, and a grant was sanctioned for the repair of the building. The School has since been inspected by Mr. Morris, with reference to that part of the original application which related to the augmentation of the salaries of the Teachers em-

ployed. When inspected by Mr. Morris, the School contained fifty-nine pupils, of whom twenty-seven belonged to the English and thirty-two to the Telugu Department. It is under the management of a Native Master, on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem, who teaches the English classes; and is assisted by two Telugu Teachers, on salaries of Rs. 7 and Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem, in the Telugu Department.

53. In the English Department, Mr. Morris considers the progress made to have been very satisfactory, and pronounces the Head Master, Devarapulli Rungiah, to be an intelligent and efficient teacher.

54. Of the Telugu Department his report is not favorable; the instruction being given according to the usual Native fashion, and consisting of little more than the recitation of passages of Telugu Poems, the meaning of which is not taught.

55. The application for a Grant is in general terms.

56. Mr Morris recommends a grant of Rupees 5 per mensem in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master, and a sum of Rs. 20 or 30 to enable the Head Master to procure certain School books, copy-books, slates, maps, a black board, &c., which are required.

57. The Grant recommended is considerably below the sum to which the School is entitled with reference to the amount of the monthly subscriptions (Rs. 47-8-per mensem), and I think it is desirable that the Committee should have the means of improving the condition of the Telugu Department and of re-organizing the School generally. If I understand the Inspector rightly, the division of the School into two departments, English and Telugu, is complete; the instruction in the one being confined entirely to English, and in the other entirely to Telugu. This arrangement, I think, is objectionable. In every Anglo Vernacular School the study of the Vernacular Languages should be prosecuted in the higher classes, as well as in the lower, and in Schools of the class of that at Ramiapatam, the Vernacular instruction should comprise not only the study of the languages, which should of course be taught grammatically, but of those elementary subjects, such as Arithmetic, Geography, &c., which enter into the lower classes of an English School.

58. I beg, therefore, to recommend that I may be authorized to make to the Managers of this School such monthly Grant, not exceeding Rs. 23-8-0 per mensem, as may be requisite to enable them to increase the salary of the Head Master, and to provide more efficiently for the Vernacular instruction.

59. In anticipation of the sanction of Government I have already supplied this School with books and maps to the value of Rs. 26-1-2, at half price, in accordance with the rules proposed in paras: 43, 44, and 45 of my letter of the 19th May last.

Anglo Vernacular School at Nellore, supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission.

60. This School was established several years ago, in what year is not stated in the papers before me, but I am aware that it was in existence so far back as 1844. The average number of pupils during the year 1855-56 was 256, of whom forty-one were girls. The Boys' School is divided into four Departments, English, Telugu, Hindustani, and Tamil; and the Girls' School into two, Telugu and Hindustani.

61. Mr. Morris states that "the School has been the means of "imparting a sound and useful education to many of the inhabitants of "Nellore," and that he has ascertained by examination that the "advance-"ment of the pupils in knowledge is as real and great" as he had previously been led to expect. "The first class read English very well "and understand what they read," they are far advanced in Mathematics, and answered the Inspector's questions in Geography with alacrity and correctness. The other classes, Mr. Morris adds, are equally advanced, for their age and position.

62. The labours of the two resident Missionaries are almost entirely devoted to the School. They are assisted by a Native Teacher in the English Department, on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, and eleven other Teachers, on salaries varying from Rupees 22 to Rupees 3 per mensem. The present monthly expenditure is Rs. 140 per mensem, which is met by the rent of two houses, the property of the Mission, local subscriptions, and School fees.

63. The Managers apply for a Grant of Rs. 113 per mensem, with a view to the provision of additional Teachers in the English and Telugu Departments of the Boys' School, and in the Telugu Department of the Girls' School, on salaries of Rs. 40, 20, and 15 respectively, and to augment the salaries of the other Teachers.

64. They also apply for a Grant of Rs. 600 for repairs of the School buildings.

65. Mr. Morris recommends a Grant of Rs. 31 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the Teachers, and of Rs. 500 for the repair of the School house.

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66. In this case also I am disposed to recommend a Grant somewhat higher than that named by the Inspector, who has been guided in his recommendation by a consideration of the small sum at present at the disposal of Government for disbursement in Grants-in-Aid.

67. I would suggest that a Grant of Rupees 70 per mensem should be made towards the provision of additional teachers and augmenting the salaries of those now employed, and one not exceeding Rupees 300 towards the repair of the building, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Mission for this purpose.

Nellore Sanscrit Andra Patusala.

68. This School was established, about four years ago, by some of the leading members of the Native Community at Nellore. The average number of pupils in attendance is about thirty-five. It is divided into three classes, in the highest of which Geography, English History, and Arithmetic are taught in Telugu, from books published by the Madras Upayucta Grandah Karuna Subha, also Sanscrit, Telugu Grammar, and Manu. Mr. Morris states that they answered his questions in Geography and Arithmetic pretty well, and that he was much pleased with their knowledge of Indian History, which they seemed to have read with great attention. The second and third classes study Arithmetic, Sanscrit, and Telugu Grammar, and learn to recite Telugu Poems.

69. The monthly income of the School, when Mr. Morris inspected it, was about Rs. 36 per mensem, and the current expenses Rs. 25-12-0, the salary of the Head Master being Rs. 10, and that of the second Rs. 7; but the Committee state, in their application, that as they have raised subscriptions to the amount of Rupees 60 per mensem, and have received donations to the amount of Rupees 1179, they are desirous to add English to the course of instruction, and apply for a Grant, the amount of which is not specified, to enable them to carry out this object.

70. Mr. Morris recommends a Grant of Rupees 8 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the present Teachers, and gives his opinion that the study of English, as a language, should be added to the present course of instruction, but adds that neither of the Masters are at present competent to teach it.

71. With reference to this application, and to the recommendation made on it by Mr. Morris, I have received an address from the Managers of the Free Church Mission School, remonstrating in strong terms against the Grant of Government Aid for the purpose of converting the School now under notice into an English, or rather an Anglo Vernacular

one. Under these circumstances I have thought it right to submit a copy of this address for the consideration of his Lordship in Council. It appears to me that there is much force in the arguments urged in it as to the probability of the Mission School suffering from the introduction of English into the Native School, but I do not see that the Government can reject the application made by the Managers of the latter on this ground, without exposing themselves to the charge of unduly favoring the one institution to the prejudice of the other. I beg, therefore, to recommend that a Grant of Rs. 30 per mensem be sanctioned for the Native School, provided it be shewn, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, that the Local Funds amount to Rupees 60 per mensem, and that the arrangements made by them for re-organizing the School are approved by him. I should mention that the writers of the address above adverted to, have alluded to remarks made by Mr. Morris in a private note, which they were scarcely justified in quoting in a document intended for official use.

Nellore District School.

72. This School was established in 1852, with the object of affording a suitable education to the children of the East Indian inhabitants of Nellore. At the date of Mr. Morris' last visit it contained twenty-one pupils. The average attendance, previously, had been much lower, owing, it is stated, to the inefficiency of the Master formerly employed. A new Master has been lately appointed, who is reported by the Inspector to be a tolerable Teacher, and to take pains with the children. The instruction is all in English, and is altogether elementary. The School is supported by local subscriptions amounting to Rs. 35 per mensem, and by the fees of the pupils. The Committee ask for a monthly Grant equal to the subscriptions and a small Grant for the purchase of Books, &c.

73. The Inspector recommends a Grant of Rs. 30 per mensem in augmentation of the salaries of the Master and Mistress, and one of Rs. 20 for the purchase of Books.

74. I beg to recommend that a Grant of Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem be sanctioned for this School, and a Grant towards the purchase of Books, according to the rules submitted in my letter of the 19th May.

Free Church Mission School at Goodoor.

75. This School was established by the Free Church Mission in 1855. It contains 104 pupils and is conducted by a Native Master, on a salary of Rupees 25 per mensem, with the aid of a Monitor, who teaches the Telugu Department, on a salary of Rupees 3.

76. The Inspector's report is as follows: "The first class consists "of three Scholars, two of whom were absent; and, therefore, I placed "the only boy of that class who was present, with the second class, "which was tolerably numerous. I heard the pupils read part of the "Holy Scriptures, and of the English Instructor, No. 3. They read "clearly and distinctly, and seemed to understand the subjects they had "learned in those books. They answered my questions on English Gram-"mar, and on the Geography of Europe, in a very creditable manner, "and they have, besides the abovementioned studies, learned as far as "Compound Multiplication in Arithmetic."

"I examined the third and fourth classes in English reading and "Arithmetic, and the third class in the Geography of Asia, of which they "were, however, very ignorant. They knew less of that subject, than "of any other of their studies."

"I afterwards heard the first Telugu class read, and work sums, in "the Vernacular language, which they did very well. There is also "an interesting and useful class, consisting of little girls, who learn to "read and spell."

"I am very much pleased with my visit to this School, which is, in "almost every particular, what I should like my Talook Schools to be; "and I think that the establishment of branch Schools, like this and the "one at Calligherry, is one of the most promising features in the system "of the Free Church Mission."

77. The Managers apply for a Grant of Rs. 15 per mensem, to enable them to augment the Salary of the Head Master, and provide a more efficient Teacher for the Telugu Department.

78. Mr. Morris recommends a Grant of Rs. 5 per mensem for the purpose of augmenting the Head Master's salary.

79. I see no reason, however, why the full amount asked for should not be sanctioned, the Local Funds amounting to Rupees 35 per mensem, and I accordingly recommend a Grant of Rupees 15.

Free Church Mission School at Calligherry.

80. This School has been lately established, on a footing somewhat similar to that at Goodoor. The Head Master received Rupees 15 per mensem, which has lately been raised to Rupees 20, and, to meet this advance, the Managers ask for a monthly Grant of Rupees 5. They also apply for a Grant of Rupees 300 for the erection of a School house.

81. The application for a Grant of Rupees 5 is supported by Mr. Morris, and he recommends that Rupees 200 be sanctioned in aid of the erection of the School house.

82. The application for a monthly Grant to relieve the Managers from a portion of the expenses already borne by them is opposed to one of the main principles of the Grant-in-Aid rules, viz: that public grants shall in no case be permitted to supersede private efforts. I am unable, therefore, to support the application in its present shape. In addition to the Head Master, two Telugu Teachers are employed in this School, on salaries of Rupees 3-8-0 each, which, as the Managers represent, is by no means adequate remuneration, supposing them to be at all competent for their duties. I would suggest, therefore, that the monthly Grant applied for be sanctioned, on the understanding that it shall be applied to augmenting the salaries of the Telugu Teachers, or to providing others more competent.

83. The Grant asked for the building appears to be intended to cover the entire expense. I recommend that Rupees 150 be sanctioned, provided the Managers shall contribute an equal sum.

Boarding School for Boys & Girls, supported by the American Mission at Nellore.

84. On behalf of this School an application has been preferred for a Grant of Rs. 50 per mensem in aid of the general expenses of the Institution, which, until lately, amounting to about Rupees 75 per mensem, have been borne by the American Mission. Last year the usual remittances from America appear to have been discontinued, and the school has been since supported by local donations and subscriptions, but not, apparently, to the amount of its former income. No fees are exacted, and the Managers are unable to guarantee the continuance of the subscriptions by which it is at present supported.

85. Under these circumstances, although the school has been favorably reported on, I am precluded from recommending a Government grant.

Cuddapah.

86. No applications for Grants-in-Aid have been as yet received from this District.

The Revd. R. D. Johnston's School at Nundial—Kurnool.

87. This School was opened on the 1st December, 1855, and now contains twenty pupils, who are boarded by Mr. Johnston, and educated at

an average cost of Rupees 2 each per mensem, or Rupees 40 per mensem. The course of instruction is entirely Vernacular, comprising Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Grammar and History to be added to the course as suitable books can be procured. Two Teachers are employed on monthly fees of Rupees 7 and 3 respectively.

88. Mr. Johnston states, in his application, that he established this school with the view of training up a number of youths for future employment as School Masters in the neighbouring villages, and he applies for a Grant of Rupees 20 per mensem to enable him to admit a larger number of pupils.

89. No fee is demanded, but on the ground that the avowed object of the school is the education of pupils as School* Masters, Mr. Morris recommends that the application should be complied with.

90. I have felt some difficulty in determining whether this recommendation could be supported without violating the 4th of the Grant-in-Aid rules, which declares that, except in the case of Normal Schools for training Teachers, grants will be restricted to those Schools in which some fee, however small, is exacted from the scholars. There is nothing in the present condition of this School which would justify its being treated as a Normal School. The pupils, indeed, are at present too young to

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* *Note.—Extract from Mr. Morris' Report.*

" The School consists of twenty boys, who are boarded, clothed, and educated by Mr. " Johnston. No fees are demanded from them : but Mr. Johnston hopes that they will be " sufficiently qualified, after a few years training, to act as Teachers in the Village Schools. " As the avowed object of this little School is the education of the pupils as Schoolmasters, " I have no hesitation in recommending that the moderate monthly sum, which Mr. Johnston " requires in order that he may be enable to carry out his purpose, should be afforded to him."

" The school is, however, still in an elementary condition, and it will, I think, be more " than three years, the time upon which Mr. Johnston calculates, before any of the scholars " will be qualified for employment as Masters, as the eldest did not appear to be more than " 10, or at the utmost 12 years old."

" The School is held in a neat and well built house near Mr. Johnston's own, which is " situated at some little distance from the town of Nundial; and I visited it in his company " during a tour which I lately made through my division."

" The instruction is conveyed entirely through the medium of Teloogoo, and but little is " as yet taught besides the Holy Scriptures The School is divided into two classes. The " upper class read, and appear to understand, a passage in St. Luke's Gospel. They also " learn portions from Vemana, selected by Mr. Johnston, and the simple rules of Arithmetic. " They have only just commenced the study of Geography, from which they had previously " been debarred for want of Maps, and they were consequently unable to answer more than " two or three plain and simple questions on that subject."

" The second class read and cypher. Some of them read clearly and distinctly from the " Teloogoo Testament, and although they appeared to be shy at the presence of a stranger, " seemed to be shrewd and intelligent boys."

" The teachers, who respectively receive seven and three Rupees a month, appear per- " fectly qualified to teach the boys."

be trained as Teachers, nor is there any practising School in which their training could be carrried on. But it appears to me that this School may be made the nucleus of an elementary Vernacular training School, and that when the present pupils are a few years older, and their education is somewhat advanced, there will be no difficulty in attaching to the boarding School, a Day School for younger Children, which may serve as a practising School for Mr. Johnston's present pupils. It is, moreover, so desirable to encourage every effort having for its object the supply of intelligent Village School masters, that I think it would be unwise to reject Mr. Johnston's application.

91. I beg, therefore, to recommend a Grant of Rupees 20 per mensem, to enable him to receive 10 additional boarders, on the distinct understanding that every exertion shall be made to carry out the object in view, viz. the training of the pupils as Teachers, and that with this view, as soon as it may be feasible, a Day School shall be established, the instruction of which shall be carried on by the boarders under Mr. Johnston's supervision.

The Rev. P. Doyle's Schools, Bellary.

92. His Lordship in Council is aware* that Mr. Doyle's application was one of the first made after the promulgation of the Grant-in-Aid rules, and of the cause which prevented its being disposed of in my former reports. The Schools to which it refers† have been lately inspected by Mr. Morris, who reports‡ favourably of them, and recommends that the Grants

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* See Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1855—56, para : 94.

† An English School for Boys and Girls, and a Vernacular Tamil School.

‡ Note.—Extract from Mr. Morris' Report.

" The English School is intended for both boys and girls. The number at present upon " the register consists of 31 girls and 72 boys : but it is hoped that the attendance will con- " tinue to increase as it has lately been doing. The greater number of the first class are " East Indians and Europeans."

" There are about 50 boys in the Vernacular School : but they do not, as I am in- " formed, attend with very great regularity."

" The English School is divided into three classes, which are subdivided into smaller sections."

" The first class read the 3rd Book of Lessons prepared for the use of the Irish National " Schools, Pinnock's Catechism of Geography, and an abridgment of Murray's English " Grammar, compiled by the Reverend J. Davis. They learn the elementary rules of " Arithmetic, the Rules of Three and Interest, and are exercised in writing letters upon the " subjects which they have been taught. I heard them read a portion of the Reading " Book which I have mentioned above, set them a few sums in Arithmetic, and questioned " them regarding the names and situation of countries and towns in Europe and Asia. " Some of the pupils, and a few of the little girls in particular, answered my questions in " a ready and intelligent manner. But the subject which they know best, is English Gram- " mar. They have learnt the Rules of Etymology and Syntax by heart : and, although they

applied for, viz: Rs. 70 per mensem, in augmentation of the salaries of the Teachers, and Rupees 300 to provide School furniture and books. It was suggested in Mr. Doyle's original application that the Schools under his charge would serve as preparatory Schools for the Government Provincial School, but both Mr. Kershaw,* who at my request inspected the Schools in the first instance, and Mr. Morris, think that this is unlikely; the Natives who attend them being of a different class from those who resort to the Provincial School, while for other reasons it is improbable that the European or East Indian pupils would leave their present place of instruction. If this opinion be correct, it is to be inferred that these Schools supply a want which is not provided for by the Provincial School, and, on this ground, I concur with the Inspector in considering them deserving of support.

93. I accordingly recommend a Grant of Rupees 46 per mensem, which, as far as I can ascertain from the papers before me, is equal to about a moiety of the funds derived from local sources, and a special Grant of Rupees 100 for School furniture, provided that an equal sum be contributed by Mr. Doyle, also a Grant for Books under the rules proposed in my letter of the 19th May last.

" generally answered me in the words of the book, they appeared to understand what they " had learnt by giving the appropriate answers to my questions."

" The second class read the 2nd Book of Lessons prepared for the use of the Irish " National Schools. They have learnt the elementary rules of Arithmetic, the beginning of " Murray's English Grammar, writing, and the position of important places on the Map of " the World. They are not very far advanced: but they have a tolerable acquaintance " with the subjects which they have learnt."

" The 3rd Class read the 1st Book in the series of Reading Lessons which I have " already mentioned."

" In the Vernacular School, the pupils learn Tamil. They are of various ages and " attainments; and, while some are only learning to spell, others are able to read Elemen- " tary books in their Native language."

" The scholars are entrusted to the charge of a European School Master, with whom " a Native Assistant is associated, a European School Mistress, and a Tamil Master, who " attends to the Vernacular School. The Teachers are perfectly qualified to instruct the " pupils who are placed under their care, and the European Master and Mistress appear to " take a great interest in the discharge of their duties."

" Fees of various rates are demanded from the pupils; but they have not been received " regularly. Mr. Doyle informs me, however, that he intends to exact a minimum fee of two " Annas for each child attending the Tamil Vernacular School, and a minimum fee of four " Annas for those who attend the English Classes."

" Mr. Doyle is desirous of obtaining a grant of 300 Rupees for the provision of School " furniture, and of Books, Maps and other articles required for the use of the Schools, and " another grant of Rupees 70 a month for the purpose of procuring additional Masters. He " informs me that the local funds are about equal to the latter sum; and that he is per- " fectly willing to conform to the conditions specified in the Notification regarding Grants-in- " Aid. The Schools are, I think, worthy of support; and I hope that the Government will " comply with Mr. Doyle's request."

* The Head Master of the Provincial School at Bellary.

Anglo Vernacular School supported by the Roman Catholic Community at Mangalore.—Canara.

94. This School is supported by the subscriptions of the Roman Catholic Community of Mangalore, who have raised a fund which is stated to amount to Rupees 10,000 for its support.

When I visited Mangalore in November, 1855, it was conducted by a Native Master, and although the course of instruction was quite elementary, it appeared to me to be, on the whole, well managed, and likely to prove an useful School. The subscribers, however, were anxious to obtain an European Master, and to carry out other measures for placing the school upon a more efficient footing; and I was about to recommend a Grant to enable them to effect their objects, when differences arose between the Bishop and some of the leading subscribers, which necessarily delayed the disposal of the application. These differences, it appears, have not been settled, nor up to this time have I been furnished with such information regarding the income of the school as is necessary to enable me to make a definite recommendation as to the amount of Aid that should be granted. I had hoped before this to have been able to depute an Inspector to obtain full information on these points, and to furnish me with a report on the present condition of the School, but this has not been practicable, the arrangement proposed by me for the appointment of a Deputy Inspector for the two Districts of Malabar and Canara not having yet been sanctioned. Under these circumstances I must confine myself to recommending a conditional Grant, to be given on my obtaining satisfactory information regarding the monthly income. The fund from which the greater part of the present income is derived is stated to be Rupees 10,000, and to yield an interest of eight per cent, or Rs 80 per mensem. The school fees are represented to amount to Rupees 49 per mensem. Supposing it to be satisfactorily ascertained that the Fund in question has been invested on good security, and that the interest is paid regularly, so that it may be fairly treated as an endowment, I would suggest that a Grant of Rupees 104 per mensem should be sanctioned, to be applied to augmenting the salaries of the Teachers now employed, and providing additional Teachers.

95. In the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 23rd August last, his Lordship in Council observed, with reference to this application and to the distribution of the Grant-in-Aid Fund generally, that " it would be well to avoid the allotment of an unduly large " share to any particular locality, and that in the case of Mangalore,

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"where a Grant to one School of Rupees 744 has already been sanctioned, "the application for a second Grant of Rupees 1200 for another institu- "tion must be carefully considered and reported on." I would submit, however, that the Grant now recommended will not involve the allotment of an unduly large share of the educational funds to the town of Mangalore. It is an important and populous town; the capital of one of the largest and most thriving Districts in the Presidency, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 27,00,000 and upwards. The exertions, moreover, which have been made by the Roman Catholic community of Mangalore, a community remarkable for their energy and intelligence, to provide a suitable education for their children, in raising the fund to which I have already adverted, will, I have no doubt, be considered to render them deserving all the aid the Government can give.

A. Chinna Pillay's School.—North Arcot.

96. Among the applications entered in the list appended to para: 44 of my last report was one from one A. Chinna Pillay, Master of a Village School in the North Arcot District. This application, as well as one preferred on behalf of certain Pyal Schools at Karoor, in the Coimbatore District, will be treated under a separate arrangement for the improvement of the Village Schools; a subject on which I am about to address Government in a separate communication.

Anglo Vernacular School at Sydapett.—Chingleput.

97. This School, which was opened last year, is supported by the Tahsildar of the Talook and other Native officials. The application is for a Grant of Rupees 35 per mensem; the income derived from Subscriptions and School fees being estimated at Rupees 43 per mensem.

98. It is divided into three departments, English, Tamil, and Telugu, but, from the last report I have received on it from Mr. Thomson (his first report did not appear to me sufficiently complete to enable me to base any specific recommendation on it), I learn that the Vernacular departments have been temporarily closed, and the Head Master, under whom it commenced, has left it for a situation in a Government Office. It must therefore be entirely re-organized.

99. I beg to recommend that a Grant of Rs. 21-8 per mensem be sanctioned, to be given on my being satisfied of the competency of the Teachers engaged. I should mention that the Tahsildar of the Talook, C. Runga Charloo, a passed Proficient of the late High School, and one of the members of the School Committee, has all along evinced a great

interest in the School, constantly visiting it, and taking part in the instruction when present at Sydapett.

Hindu Assembly's Anglo Vernacular School at Chingleput.

100. This school was established on the 17th August 1855, and consists of three Departments, English, Tamil and Telugu. Mr. Thompson, who has inspected it, states that these three Departments are, in point of fact, distinct schools, under the superintendence of the same Committee. Mr. Thompson's report on the English Department is, on the whole, favorable—the progress of the boys in English, and their knowledge of the elementary Histories they had read, very creditable. The Tamil and Telugu Departments are described by Mr. Thompson as being no better than common Pyal schools, the only difference that he could perceive being that the boys in this School read translations of the Petitions addressed to Parliament by the Madras Native Association. The English School contained 79 boys at the date of Mr. Thompson's visit, the Tamil 52, and the Telugu School 51. The application is for a Grant of Rupees 60 per mensem, and a special Grant of Rupees 35 for the purchase of School furniture, Books, Maps, &c., the Committee engaging to subscribe equal sums in each case.

101. I recommend a Grant of Rupees 30 per mensem, on condition that the Committee shall contribute the sum named in their application, and that competent Teachers be provided in each Department. It appears, from Mr. Thompson's report, that the Head Master of the English Department, whose qualifications are favorably reported on, has left the School since it was inspected. I also recommend a Grant of Rupees 25 for the purchase of School furniture. The Grant of Books and Maps will be made on the usual conditions.

102. The Scotch Free Church Mission has recently applied for aid to Schools supported by them at Chingleput, Wallajahbad and Conjeveram, but as these applications are included in one general application, embracing their Central Institution and other Schools at Madras, I will reserve my notice of them for the conclusion of this report.

Female School belonging to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Cuddalore.—South Arcot.

103. In para: 13 of my letter of the 10th July last, I stated that I had addressed the Committee of the Gospel Society, with the view of ascertaining whether arrangements could not be made for placing the Girls' School, supported by the Society at Cuddalore, on a more efficient footing. Some of the arrangements of the present Girls' School were

considered by the Revd. Mr. Richards, the Inspector of the Division, to be objectionable; and he had suggested that it should be removed from Old Town, where it is at present located, and placed within the reach of the Civil Station in New Town, with the view of enabling the European ladies there resident to exercise some supervision over it, and that an efficient Female Superintendent should be appointed to it.

104. In communicating these recommendations to the Committee of the Gospel Society, I took the liberty of suggesting that the funds expended by them on education at Cuddalore would be more advantageously applied, if they were entirely devoted to the establishment of an efficient Female School. In reply they have informed me, that though they highly appreciate Mr. Richards' suggestion with reference to the establishment of a Girl's School in the New Town of Cuddalore, they cannot discover any practical method of accomplishing this object in connexion with the Mission.

Theological Seminaries at Vediarpuram and Sawyerpuram.—Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly.

105. Among the applications made previous to the submission of my last report, respecting which I was unable to submit any specific recommendations, were two, preferred by the Committee of the Gospel Society on behalf of the Seminaries supported by them at Vediarpuram, in Tanjore, and Sawyerpuram, in Tinnevelly. These Seminaries are otherwise designated as Theological Institutions, and were established for the purpose of training Catechists and School masters for the service of the Mission. The amount of secular instruction, however, which is imparted in them, is quite as great as in most other Mission Schools, and as the students are under no restriction to enter upon Missionary duty, it seems to me that they may fairly be treated as training Institutions, and that, provided certain conditions, which I am about to mention, be fulfilled, they may be advantageously aided by Government Grants.

106. The Vediarpuram Seminary was established in 1854. It is supported by the two Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, at a monthly cost of Rupees 300, not including the salary of the Missionary in charge. Of this sum, however, Rupees 70, it appears, is derived from Government, being part of the monthly grant of Rupees 350 originally made to Schwartz, and which has been continued to the Gospel Society. The course of secular instruction includes the English and Tamil languages, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Geometry, and Logic. According to the last returns 55

students were under instruction. The students are all boarded, and twelve of them are supported by certain scholarships, designated as Monckton scholarships, in the gift of the Gospel Society.

107. The main feature of the institution is the attention which is paid in it to the study of the Tamil Classics. The Principal (the Revd. H. Bower) is an accomplished Tamil scholar, and this part of the instruction is most thoroughly and efficiently carried out.

108. Of the English Department, Mr Richards' report was, on the whole, favourable. "Both the first and second classes" he states, "were "very fairly acquainted with the 1st Book of Euclid. They had been "taught the principles of Geometry, and were able to work out the "propositions which I required. I observed, however, that they had not "been sufficiently taught to apprehend the practical applications of "the subject. In Arithmetic they showed, as usual, an accurate "acquaintance with the ordinary operations, and were, on the whole, "well up in the principles. The *first* class had gone as far as Vulgar "Fractions. In Geography they did not acquit themselves as creditably "as, considering their ages, they *ought*. They did not understand "the nature of latitude and longitude; in fact I could scarcely avoid "the conclusion that this subject had been somewhat neglected. In "English the only Reading book is the Bible. This they read well, "and very intelligently. I found them also well able to parse, and "acquainted with the structure of the English language."

"The Tamil Department," Mr. Richards adds, "is superintended and "directed by the Principal himself, with the assistance of Moonshees. "The English Department is left more under the control of two Mas-"ters, whom I examined, and am able to pronounce efficient. The first "Master, Mr. A. T. Scott, was for 3½ years pupil of the Madras Dioce-"san Training Institution, under the Revd. J. C. Irion. The second "Master, Mr. T. Cantervischer, was originally a pupil of this institution. "I am decidedly of opinion that their attainments are such as to entitle "them to an augmentation of their present salaries.

109. The application was for a Grant of Rupees 100 per mensem, to be appropriated to augmenting the salaries of the two English Teachers, to providing a Sanscrit Teacher, and an additional Tamil Teacher, books and furniture.

110. Mr. Richards recommended a Grant of Rupees 40, of which Rupees 30 where to be applied to augmenting the salaries of the two English Teachers, and Rupees 10 to the payment of a Sanscrit Teacher. He suggested that in the case of the two English Teachers, the prospect

should be held out to them of a further augmentation of salary, on their passing a satisfactory examination in certain subjects to which he had directed their attention.

111. The Sawyerpooram Seminary was also established in 1844 with the same object as that at Vediarpuram. Like it, it is supported partly by the Gospel Society, and partly by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. Its monthly expenditure, exclusive of the salary of the Principal, is about Rupees 270 per mensem. It has not, hitherto, received any aid from Government. It is perhaps more essentially a training institution, than that at Vediarpuram, the senior pupils being instructed in the art of teaching by giving lessons to the Junior Department, under the Principal's supervision.

112. Mr. Richards' report on the condition of the Institution is as follows:—

" The Institution, at the time of my visit, contained 63 pupils, 56 " of whom were boarders on the establishment, and the remainder day " pupils from the neighbouring Villages. They were classified as follows :

			Average age.
" 1st Division		18	18
" 2nd do		15	16
" 3rd do	A	18	13
	B	12	11
		63	

" The course of secular instruction pursued in the first division " comprised the following subjects; viz. Arithmetic, as far as Vulgar " Fractions; Algebra, as far as the greatest common measure; Euclid, " the First Book; Geography; Indian History; and, in the Vernacular " Department, the Kural, the Nunnool, and the Karigei were read and " studied. A series of English Reading Books is also in use, containing " selections of Prose and Poetry, which the pupils are taught carefully " to analize and paraphrase; they are also constantly practised in compo- " sition, so that the system is one which is calculated to give them a " command of the English language. I was particularly satisfied with " their examination in Arithmetic; they were acquainted not only with " the best methods, but with the principles. They had right notions of " the nature of Proportion, as well as of the nature of Fractions; they " were making satisfactory progress both in Algebra and Geometry. " They had not gone far in either of the latter subjects, not having " completed the First Book of Euclid, but I was satisfied of the sound-

" ness of their acquirements. In Tamil they had read thirty Chapters of " the Kural, the first part of the Nunnool, and a considerable portion " of the Karigei, and shewed some ability to analize words and sentences. " They are also habitually practised in Tamil Composition.

" The course of study is uniform throughout the Institution, the " same subjects, at different stages, being read in the different divisions.

" In the second division, Geometry has been commenced, but not " Algebra.

" They have gone as far as Vulgar Fractions in Arithmetic, but " have not mastered the principles, as in the first. The same Tamil sub- " jects are read, so that the translation from the second to the first divi- " sion is gradual, and such as to ensure a tolerably equal proficiency both " in the English and Vernacular. In the third Division, both English " and Tamil Grammar are carefully studied. Mr. Pope's Catechism of " the latter being required to be mastered in the lower form (B).

" The boys in the lowest form are just acquainted with the simple " rules of Arithmetic.

" The Principal has introduced the system of model lessons, and the " Senior boys are taught to practise the Junior classes in them under his " direction and superintendence. He is also in the habit of lecturing " on useful subjects."

113. The Principal desires to increase the number of students, and to make a division of the School into a higher and lower department; the boys in the latter to be instructed in the more elementary branches of knowledge, under the care of a Master, assisted by Native Teachers. The higher division he proposes to make a training School for Masters, " retaining it under his own care, with the assistance of an European " Teacher of experience."

114. To enable him to carry out the above arrangement, he applied for a Grant towards the appointment of a trained Master, and for the provision of books, maps, &c.

115. The application was supported by Mr. Richards, who recommended that if the Gospel Propagation Society were prepared to procure a trained Master from England, to assist the Principal in the Normal Department, the Government should make a liberal Grant towards his support. He also recommended the establishment of the Government Scholarships, four of 5 Rs., and six of Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem, involving an aggregate cost of Rs. 41 per mensem, and a Grant of books, maps, and other School apparatus.

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116. With reference to the proposed Grant-in-Aid of the salary of a Training Teacher, Mr. Richards suggested that a distinct pledge should be exacted from the Society, that no encouragement should be given to a Master to whose salary the Government might be disposed to contribute, to aspire to the Ministerial Office.

117. On receiving the foregoing report, which reached me shortly after the receipt of that relating to the Vediarpuram Seminary, it appeared to me that the plan proposed for improving the efficiency of the Institution at Sawyerpuram, might, with advantage, be applied to both Institutions. I accordingly addressed the Committee on the subject, requesting them to inform me of their views on the proposal, and whether they would be willing to give the pledge suggested by Mr. Richards. I at the same time stated my opinion that a similar pledge would be necessary in the case of Students supported by Government Scholarships for the purpose of being trained as School Masters.

118. The Committee's reply, which did not reach me until after my report of the 10th July last had been laid before Government, appears to have been based on a misapprehension of the nature of the suggestions made by Mr. Richards and myself. They seem to have considered that it was our intention that the pledge referred to should be exacted from the Master and Students.

119. They accordingly declined to furnish the pledges proposed, on the following grounds.

1st. That "without violation of the principles which require them to "facilitate and not to put a barrier in the way of men desiring to devote "themselves to the ministry, they could not require of any Master or "Scholar that they should not aspire to the sacred Office."

And, 2nd. That the proposed pledges were opposed to the rule laid down in the 53rd Section of the Honorable Court's Dispatch of the 19th July 1854, that "the system of Grants-in-Aid will be based on an entire "abstinence from interference with religious instruction conveyed in the "Schools assisted."

120. The first of these two objections, as I have already remarked, is based on a misconception of the nature of Mr. Richards' proposal. It was not intended that any pledge should be exacted from the Master who might be appointed with the aid of Government, not to aspire to the Ministerial Office, but merely that the Committee should pledge themselves not to hold out inducements to him to do so. The reasons which induced Mr. Richards to make the suggestion are more fully

stated in the subjoined Extract* from a letter which I received from him on the subject, after communicating to him the objections raised by the Committee.

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* Note.—Extract from a letter from the Reverend J. Richards, M. A., to the Director of Public Instruction.

" During my visit to Tinnevelly I was made aware of the existence of a system which " had prevailed to a great extent throughout the Missions, the tendency of which appeared " to me to be highly prejudicial to the interests of education, viz : the system of promoting " Schoolmasters to the grade of Catechists ; that is to say, whenever a Schoolmaster shewed " indications of superior ability or zeal, it appears to have been the usual practice to raise " him, not to a higher grade in the department in which his capabilities had been developed, " but to an Office in *another* department ; which being an Office of higher consideration and " emolument, naturally became the great object of ambition. It might, no doubt, have been " urged, that the Catechist's Office being of higher importance than that of the Schoolmaster, " it was expedient to draft into the former all the intelligence and intellectual capacity that " were found to be available ; nevertheless such a practice could hardly fail to operate " unfavorably to the improvement of the Schools. The Schoolmaster had no incentive to " aim at efficiency in his calling, beyond what was likely to give him a claim to a higher. " Moreover, I hope I may be permitted to give my opinion, that under the operation of this " system (supposing it to have been general) an individual may often have been promoted to " the rank of Catechist, whose qualifications, after all, better fitted him for usefulness as a " Schoolmaster. I should not have ventured to express my sentiments so explicitly on this " subject, but that, as far as the Church Missionary Society is concerned (to whose Schools " my remarks more immediately apply), I am able to speak of this system as passed or " passing away. I was informed by the Reverend Missionaries, that its disadvantages had " been for some time detected by themselves, and that it was in the course of being changed.

" If, then, it be detrimental to the interests of education that the Native Schoolmaster " should come to look upon his position merely as a step to the Catechist's Office, it must be " equally so, I think, for the English Schoolmaster to regard *his* in the light of a step to the " Ministerial Office ; and the inducements to it are strong. I feel some hesitation in discus- " sing this subject, lest I should seem to go beyond my province, but I may, I think, venture to " point out that the demand for European Missionary Clergymen is great, the facilities for " entering the Ministerial Office are greater, in this country than in England, and there are " the examples, by no means unfrequent, of persons who have come out in subordinate " positions (and the position of a Schoolmaster in connexion with a Missionary Society will " of necessity be so regarded) being promoted into the ranks of the Clergy. I think it, then, " not improbable or unnatural, that a young man coming out to this country as a School- " master, even though he may not have been influenced by such considerations in coming, " when here, and seeing how the case stands, should be led to aspire to a position of greater " honor and emolument, which he finds to be within his reach. It must be admitted that there " is a *possibility* of such considerations operating apart from others of a higher kind, and I " am at a loss to see how any precautions which it may be found expedient to take against " their operating to the prejudice of what the Committee admit to be an 'all-important " branch of Missionary labour,' can be made out as tending to coerce 'the consciences and wills' " of any. Much less am I able to understand how the Government, in seeking a guarantee " that the Schoolmasters towards whose maintenance they contribute, shall not be encouraged " to quit the field of duty for which they were engaged, can be said to interfere with the " principle of religious neutrality laid down by the Court of Directors in their Dispatch.

" I may be permitted to observe, that the course which I have now recommended to the " Government I should, if I had still had the honor of being a member of the Committee of " the Gospel Society, have certainly taken the liberty to recommend to them, as being, in my " opinion, calculated to promote their special objects. It seems to be highly desirable that " there should be a line of demarcation (not necessarily impassable) between the Scholastic " and the purely Ecclesiastical departments ; that those who are engaged simply as School- " masters (it being supposed that they are selected for their peculiar qualifications for such " Office) should be given distinctly to understand that this is to be their sphere of duty, and " that all the incentives which can be brought to bear upon them *from without* should be ap- " plied with a view to their highest possible efficiency in that sphere.

" But there is another point, which I must not omit to notice. A young man is brought " out to this country in the capacity of a Training Master of Native youths ; before he can " be thoroughly efficient as such, he must become Master of the Vernacular language, this is " generally the work of years, and general experience shows, I apprehend, that *it*, superadded

121. On the 2nd ground of objection taken by the Committee, and based on the 53rd para: of the Honorable Court's Dispatch, it seems hardly necessary to remark, for in neither case do the pledges proposed

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" to his professional work, is as much as any ordinary man can well accomplish; but if, in " addition to this, he be induced to pursue an entirely different line of study, with a view to " another profession, I think we have a right to assume that it will be to the prejudice of his " efficiency in the work for which he was engaged. Moreover, supposing his hopes are rea- " lized, there is just the possibility of his quitting a sphere of duty for which he *is* fitted, for " one which he is *not*, or not so well; but not to insist upon this point, with which it may be " said we have no concern; supposing they are *not* realized, or not so soon as he may have " been led to expect, the disappointment is likely to become prejudicial to his usefulness; he " will become restless and dissatisfied, and thus his efficiency will be impaired. I may be " permitted to observe, that this is by no means an imaginary case; I could point the atten- " tion of the Committee to instances among their own employés which have come under my " observation. I think, then, the Government, when giving its aid to the Society in carrying " out their plans of Education, is justified in seeking some guarantee that the disturbing in- " fluences to which I have alluded shall, as far as practicable, not be permitted to operate; " and with all deference to the Committee, I submit that such a precautionary measure is not " opposed to the spirit of the Honorable Court's Dispatch, nor do I see how it is opposed to " the principles of the Gospel Society. In fact, the Committee, if I mistake not, have them- " selves adopted the very course which I recommend. I might remind them of Schoolmasters " in their employ, to whom, if my information is correct) an intimation has been given that " they are to consider their status to be that of Schoolmasters, and that they are not to form " expectations of any other; I might remind them of others who, on this very ground, have " quitted their service. It may perhaps be urged, that the persons to whom I allude have " been judged unfit for the ministerial Office, and that there may sometimes be found among " persons whose original calling is that of a Schoolmaster, who are well qualified for a higher " calling. I submit, in reply, that the same may be predicated of any other profession; " moreover we ought to assume that the person to be selected as a Training Master for " Sawyerpuram, will be peculiarly fitted for his work, in which case it seems to me to be sound " policy to guard against his usefulness in an important sphere of duty being disturbed by " visions of a profession for which his fitness is, at least, problematical. I will only add that my " recommendation was made with the full cognizance of the Principal of the Sawyerpuram " Institution, whose opinions, I believe I may state, entirely concur with my own on the " subject; and I would venture to refer the Committee to that gentleman in corroboration.

" The observations hitherto made apply mainly to the suggestion made by myself; you, " I observe, are of opinion that a pledge similar to that which I have suggested should be " required of the Committee in the case of the Master, should be required also in the case of " the Scholarships recommended by me. As you have invited the remarks of the Committee " on this point, you will perhaps allow me to communicate what occurs to my mind.

" The arguments which I have used, whether valid or not, will not, I think, apply with " equal force to the one case as to the other, nor do I think the same objections are to be urged. " The scholars are not likely, while in this state of pupilage, to have their minds so directed " to the studies required to the ministerial function as to interfere with their secular duties; " the object of inspection is to guard against this. Moreover, their minds being only partially " developed, it will be difficult to determine for what duties they will be fitted. Many, probably, " will be found unfit for employment either by the Society or by the Government; there may " be cases of scholars who shall be judged better qualified for the Office of a Christian Minister " than for that of a Schoolmaster, such cases are not likely to be frequent; but when they " occur, I do not think the Government will either have cause for regret, or be compromised " thereby. On the whole, therefore, it seems to me, not knowing the reasons which have led " you to the opinion you have expressed, to be unnecessary, and therefore undesirable, to " hamper the Society on this point. I should think it sufficient to stipulate that the Scholars " shall be at full liberty to enter the Service of Government if they see fit.

" I think it right, however, to express my opinion that your suggestion has no more tend- " ency to interfere with the principle of religious neutrality laid down in the Court's Dispatch " than mine.

" It simply amounts to this, I apprehend; that you think some security necessary, that " no *extraneous* influences shall be employed to divert the minds of the scholars from that call- " ing for which the Government is giving its aid to train them; and I confess my inability to " discover what bearing this has either on the religious doctrine taught in the Institution, or on " the religious impressions that may be produced on the minds of the boys."

involve any violation of the principles of religious neutrality laid down in that document. In neither case do they amount to any more than a guarantee that the persons towards whose maintenance the Government may contribute for a special purpose, shall not be encouraged to do any thing which might have the effect of alienating their services from the object for which they were engaged.

122. But although I am unable to admit the validity of the objections raised by the Committee of the Gospel Society against the enforcement of such pledges as those above adverted to, it appears to me that the object may be obtained by other means. It will be sufficient, I conceive, to stipulate, in the case of the Training Master, that the Society should refund the whole of the Grant made by Government in the event of his resigning his situation within a fixed period, unless compelled to do so by certified ill health; while it may be made a condition of any Scholarships that may be eventually established by Government, in connexion with this or other Training Institutions, that the Scholars shall serve as Schoolmasters for a fixed period, or, failing to do so, shall refund the amount of their Scholarships.

123. In the event of the above conditions being approved of and assented to by the Committee, I beg to recommend that a Grant of Rupees 150 per mensem be made to the Society towards the salary of a trained Master, on the understanding that the Society shall contribute Rupees 30 per mensem for this purpose, and shall raise the expenditure of the Seminary to Rupees 300 per mensem. I do not think it necessary, at present, to recommend any Grant for additional Scholarships, as it appears, from the Principal's application, that the sum expended by the Society under this head was about to be reduced, and from what Mr. Richards says of the financial condition of the Society, it seems improbable that they would be able to contribute the proportion which, under the rule I have proposed, would be necessary to entitle them to any further monthly Grant for the Institution. A Grant for books, maps, &c., may be made on the usual terms.

124. I have stated my opinion that the efficiency of the Seminary at Vediarpuram also might be best promoted by a Grant for the appointment of a trained Master, no provision being at present made in the latter Seminary for instructing the Students in the Art of Teaching. In lieu, therefore, of the Grants proposed by Mr. Richards in augmentation of the salaries of the present teachers, I would recommend a Grant of Rupees 90 per mensem, on condition that the Society shall contribute an equal sum towards the salary of a trained Master.

The present monthly expenditure I have estimated at Rupees 300, of which 70 is derived from Government. Of the additional charge, therefore, of Rupees 180, the lowest sum that will be adequate to secure the services of an efficient Training Master, Rupees 90 is as much as the Government can give, in addition to their present contribution, without exceeding the proportion of one third of the entire expenditure of the School. Here, as at Sawyerpooram, I would suggest a grant for the purchase of books, maps, &c., on the terms specified in my letter of the 19th May last.

	Rs.
Present expenditure from local sources	230
Do. from Government	70
Proposed additional grant from Government	90
Sum required to make up the local funds to two thirds of the entire expenditure	90
	480

Anglo Vernacular School at Sheally.

125. At Sheally, in the Tanjore District, an elementary Anglo Vernacular School was established by the Revd. Mr. Johnston, a Missionary of the Gospel Society, towards the latter end of 1855. In December of that year it was inspected by Mr. Richards, who considered that as much progress had been made as could be expected. The situation of the School, however, the School-room being a Chuttrum in the centre of the bazar, was considered by Mr. Richards to be very objectionable, and on his recommendation I addressed the Committee of the Gospel Society, and enquired whether they were prepared to take measures for placing the School upon a more efficient footing, by providing a suitable building and an Assistant Teacher. I at the same time intimated, that if the Society were willing to improve the School by supplying the two wants in question, I should be prepared to recommend to Government that a moiety of the cost of both measures should be defrayed by Government, and that the salary of the present Master (Rupees 5 per mensem) should be doubled its present amount.

126. The Committee of the Society, in reply, informed me that they were prepared to adopt both the measures recommended by Mr. Richards, and that they would intimate the same to the Missionary in charge, in order that the necessary steps might be taken for the purpose.

127. I find, however, from a letter lately received from Mr. Richards, that nothing has as yet been done in the matter, and I must therefore confine myself to a conditional recommendation, viz. that a grant not exceeding Rupees 20 per mensem, for the current expenses of the School, be sanctioned, provided that double that sum be contributed from local sources; and a building grant, not exceeding Rupees 200, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Society for this purpose.

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Anglo Vernacular Schools supported by the Wesleyan Missionary Society at Manargoody and Negapatam.

128. In connexion with the Tanjore District, two applications have lately been received from the Wesleyan Mission, for aid to Schools supported by them at Manargoody and Negapatam. The first of these applications was elicited by a requisition made by me to the Wesleyan Mission for information regarding their school at Manargoody, Mr. Richards having recommended the establishment of a Talook School at that station. The course of secular instruction in the Wesleyan school includes English, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, and History. The Vernacular language is not taught at present, but the Managers propose to introduce it, and this is one of the objects with which they apply for a grant. The expenditure, which is provided for partly by a grant from the Society, and partly by the school fees, at present amounts to Rs. 110 per mensem, and the Managers engage to raise it to Rs. 120, provided that the Government will give them a grant of Rs. 65 per mensem, to enable them to engage an additional English Teacher, and a Tamil Moonshee. In this case, as in that of the Sheally School, I must confine myself to a conditional recommendation, to the effect that a grant of such sum as may be required, not exceeding Rs. 60, be sanctioned, provided it be shown that double that sum is expended by the Society, and is judiciously applied. In regard to the School supported by this Mission at Negapatam, I must defer making any recommendation until I receive Mr. Richards's report, a grant having already been sanctioned for a School of the same grade at Negapatam, and to an amount equal to the highest sum which would have been allotted, if this town had been selected as the site of a Government Talook School. His Lordship in Council will observe, that in the instances* in which I have recommended grants to two or more Schools at the same station, the aggregate amount of public money which it is proposed to expend is not more than is justified by the importance of those places, and the educational wants of their communities as compared with those of other towns. It seems questionable whether the sum already sanctioned for Mr. Regel's school (Rs. 50 per mensem.) is not as much as can properly be assigned to Negapatam, with reference to the claims of other places. The schools on the Pulney Hills, referred to in para 44 of my last report, have not yet been reported on by Mr. Richards. They will probably be visited by him in the course of his present tour.

* Masulipatam, Nellore, Mangalore.

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Saraswathe Patasala at Tuticorin.

129. This School was opened in 1852, and was last year inspected by Mr. Richards, in the course of his tour through the District of Tinnevelly. The number of pupils under instruction was about 100, a considerable proportion of whom were learning English, "but there was little or no system pursued, the books used were of a very inferior kind," and "the masters," Mr. Richards states, "were but ill qualified to instruct in English". The vernacular instruction was not more satisfactory; there were both Tamil and Telugu classes, but there was no attempt to teach them the grammar of either language.

130. The school is supported partly by subscriptions and partly by school fees, the subscriptions amounting to Rupees 35 per mensem. The building in which it is held is described by Mr. Richards as being in a very dilapidated state, and insufficient in size for the number under instruction.

131. The Managers apply for a grant of Rs 35 per mensem to enable them to increase the salaries of their teachers, and of Rupees 500 in aid of the erection of a school house.

132. Mr. Richards recommended that a grant should be given for a building in proportion to the amount raised from local sources, and a monthly grant sufficient to raise the income of the School to that of a Talook School of the 1st Class, as also a grant for books, maps, &c.

133. In accordance with Mr. Richards' recommendation, I called upon the Managers for further information as to the amount available for a building, as well as regarding the salaries at present assigned to their teachers, and those proposed to be given in the event of a monthly grant being made by Government, and other particulars which had not been given either in the application or in the Inspector's report.

134. This reference is still unanswered, but as Mr. Richards will visit Tinnevelly very shortly, and will have an opportunity of making arrangements for placing the School on a more efficient footing, I have thought it advisable to include the application in this report, and beg to recommend that a grant be sanctioned of such sum, not exceeding Rs. 25 per mensem, as may be equal to one half of the income of the school, to be applied in such manner as the Managers may think fit, subject to the approval of the Inspector; also a grant of such sum, not exceeding Rs. 500, in aid of the erection of a school house, on condition that an equal sum be raised from local sources; and a grant for the purchase of books, maps, &c., on the usual terms.

Anglo Vernacular School supported by the Gospel Society at Ramnad.

135. The application for a grant to this school has been received since my last report was submitted. It has been referred to Mr. Richards, who is now proceeding on a tour through Madura and Tinnevelly. From the returns furnished last year it appears that Rs. 20 per mensem of the monthly grant of Rs. 350 per mensem enjoyed by the Gospel Society is assigned to this School. The application is for a further grant in augmentation of the salary of the Head Master, who now receives Rs. 80 per mensem, for school furniture, scholarships and books. Pending Mr. Richards' report I am unable to submit any definite recommendation.

European and East Indian School at Palamcottah.

136. This School, which appears to be under the charge of the Chaplain and Lay Trustees of the Church at Palamcottah, has been lately closed in consequence of the funds being insufficient for the support of a competent teacher. It has been, hitherto, supported by subscriptions, averaging about Rupees fifty per mensem. The Chaplain applies for a grant of Rupees forty per mensem for the salary of a Master, and states that, in the event of this grant being given, he and the Lay Trustees will guarantee an addition to the Master's salary of Rupees twenty-five per mensem, and will provide a school room and proper apparatus. This application in its present form I am unable to support. I beg to recommend, however, that in the event of the Chaplain and Lay Trustees being able to raise funds to the amount of Rupees fifty per mensem, a grant of Rupees twenty-five per mensem be sanctioned.

Schools connected with the Church at Cochin.

137. The application on behalf of these schools was preferred by the Revd. T. Whitehouse, the Minister employed by the Additional Clergy Society at Cochin, and Trustee of the Church at that station. It is stated in the application, that for many years past the Government has allowed the Clerk of the Government Church at Cochin the sum of Rupees 7-8-0 per mensem, in addition to his stipend as Clerk, on condition that he teaches such of the Protestant poor as need instruction; that the school thus supported was, a few years ago, amalgamated with another boys' school, also in connection with the Church, which was founded and partially endowed in 1817 by the Revd. W. Williams, a former Chaplain of Cochin. The Trustees represent that the local funds, amounting to about Rupees 40 per mensem, including school fees, are insufficient to enable them to obtain competent teachers, and they apply for a grant for

this purpose. The number of boys on the rolls is stated to be 150, of all creeds and castes.

138. There is also a girls' school, containing about 50 children, to which the Government give an allowance of Rupees 7 per mensem, but which is supported principally by voluntary subscriptions, to what amount is not stated. The Trustees ask for a grant in augmentation of the teachers' salaries. And, further, there is a Vernacular school, containing 63 boys and 28 girls, which is entirely supported by the Protestant Community of Cochin, for which there is at present no accommodation; the school rooms in which the other schools are held, being inconveniently crowded already. The Managers, therefore, apply for a grant to enable them to erect a large room, capable of holding 200 children, to which they propose to remove the boys' English school, and to appropriate the space thus made available to the Vernacular school.

139. In the absence of any report on these Schools (for pending the appointment of a Deputy Inspector for Malabar and Canara, as proposed in my letter of the 8th December last, I have been unable to provide for their being inspected), I have some difficulty in making any specific recommendation respecting them. I am unwilling, however, any longer to delay the disposal of the Trustees' application, for Cochin is a large and populous town, rapidly increasing in importance, and its educational wants are unquestionably deserving of the consideration of Government. I beg therefore to recommend that I may be authorized to assign to the three Schools above mentioned such monthly grant, not exceeding Rupees 100 as may be in the prescribed proportion to the sum raised from local sources, and a grant of such sum, not exceeding Rupees 1000, as may be required for the erection of a School room, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Trustees.

Preparatory School in Royapettah, Madras.

140. The School, which owes its origin to the exertions of Mr. R. S. Ellis, of the Civil Service, was established in December 1851, and has been since supported principally by the subscriptions of the Native community. It consists of four departments, English, Tamil, Telugu, and Persian and Hindustani; and when inspected by Mr. Thompson in August last (Mr. Thompson's report did not reach me till the 2nd ultimo), it contained 220 pupils on the rolls, with an average attendance of 200. It is designed, as its name implies, to be a preparatory School for the Presidency College and other institutions in which education of a superior order is given. The course of instruction includes the subjects usually taught in an elementary Anglo Vernacular School. The ex-

penditure, at present provided from local sources, is Rupees 130 per mensem, in aid of which the Managers ask for a grant of Rupees 81-8 per mensem to enable them to augment the salaries of their teachers. They also apply for a grant of Rupees 1,145 to enable them to purchase the ground on which the School house stands; and for a grant for the purchase of books and maps. The house, it appears, was purchased by them in 1852, for Rupees 1,200, subject to a monthly quit-rent of Rupees 7 for the ground. They have incurred a debt of Rupees 483 in the execution of repairs.

141. The Inspector's report* points out many deficiencies in the

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* Extract from Mr. Thompson's Report.

"One of the chief objects in the inspection of a School being to ascertain the competency of the Masters, I shall, on this occasion, arrange my Report according to the division of the work between them. You will see, from the list of studies, that if I followed the order of the classes, it would be difficult to form a definite idea upon this point."

"Head Master.

"The Head Master, named in the application, Mr. Izaacke, left the School, as you are aware, soon after the application was sent in. He was succeeded by A. Ruthnasawmy Pillay, whom I found at the School. As, however, he resigned his post while I was engaged in the examination, it will be sufficient for me to observe that he is an intelligent and active man, and anxious to bring his boys forward, though wanting in experience as a teacher; and that he tried to make his influence felt throughout the School. The appointment of two good Head Masters in succession shews that the Managers are aware of the value of good education, and desirous to afford it as far as they can."

"Another good feature in their system is, that the Head Master is required to take each of the classes in the English Department in some subject or other; so that he has an opportunity of ascertaining continually what progress each class is making. The lower rank of the 2nd Class appears to be an exception to this rule.

"It appeared to me, however, that the Head Master was too fussy to be a good teacher. Some of the subjects he taught were not well known; and he seemed to trouble the boys too much with minute details, before he had given them a good general idea of the subject. This, however, a fault which would have been remedied by further practice. He had been only four months at the school. He seemed anxious to lead the boys to think for themselves.

"The Acting 2nd Master. Mr. H. M. D'Rozaria.

"The Acting 2nd Master, I regret to say, appeared quite unfit for his post. Of his English, one specimen will be sufficient, "Talk aloud;" "I cannot hear what you tell." He seems to have but little idea of teaching or examining, makes great blunders himself, rejects correct answers, and appears quite contented with incomplete and wrong ones. He would not admit the existence of such an adjective as "crowded," and insisted that it should be "crowdy."

"In Arithmetic, he required the boys in the 2nd Class to learn tables of moidores and other foreign coins. Almost all the boys were wrong in the principles or practice of Reduction. The methods employed were bad, the arrangements slovenly, and the figures nearly illegible. The boys in the 3rd Class did better.

"The boys in the upper rank of the 2nd Class read so badly that I could not make out what they said, without a book. They had great difficulty in giving the meaning of what they read, partly because they did not understand it properly, and partly because they have been allowed to give the meanings of words one by one, literally, without much thought of the context. For instance, a "countryman" in the sense of a "rustic" was translated நாட்டுப்புறத்தான் instead of குடியானவன். Many out-of-the-way expressions were employed, which would have conveyed no meaning to an ordinary Native bystander and to which no definite meaning seemed to be attached in the mind of the speaker.

teachers and in the methods of instruction adopted in the School, but on the whole his opinion appears to be favorable, and he recommends that

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12. " Scarcely any of them would attempt to give an intelligible connected version of " the story they had read. They had not been accustomed to the exercise; though it is " hard to see what good can be done without it.

13. " I think Mr. D'Rozario is sufficiently well paid.

14. " 3rd Master G. Dustagheer Sahib.

" The 3rd Master is an intelligent and active man, and a good Teacher in the subjects " which he is qualified to teach, such as Geography and Arithmetic. On these subjects his " boys acquitted themselves fairly.

" But, absurdly enough, though acquainted with the correct pronounciation of Oriental " names, he teaches the grossly corrupt English pronounciation of them; as in the cases of " Afghanistan and Babelmandel. This ought not to be allowed.

15. " His knowledge of English is so limited that the reading and spelling of his boys " were very bad. He ought not to have been employed to teach these subjects. He has " been four years in the School, and it is not very creditable to the Managers that this was " not observed.

16. " Still, I think, that in the present dearth of Teachers, Dustagheer Sahib is worthy " of the salary the Managers propose to give him—viz. Rupees 17½.

17. " The book used is enough to defeat the efforts of a much better Scholar. It is " an edition of Murray's Spelling Book, with Telugu meanings, by Kêsava Mudali. As a " specimen of its accuracy, it will be sufficient to note that the word " hiccough" is spelled " hick-up."

" The meanings of the words are not properly explained to the boys.

18. " ——— *Monitor.*

" Arithmetic and Writing are taught in the 1st, or lowest, class by a Monitor.

" Addition was worked correctlyby some of the boys: but others produced wrong results, " and proved them to be right. They have been allowed to work and write their figures " very carelessly.

19. " In the only copy book that could be found, the writing was very careless; and " the copies were either no words at all or two words run one into the other.

Tamil Department.

20. " 1st Master Roothracody Pillay.

" With the performances of the boys under the care af the 1st Master, I was very well " pleased on the whole. They read well and sensibly; and passed very fair examinations in " Grammar, Geography, and such Arithmetic as they have practised.

" But in some of the subjects, as Morals, there has been too much learning by heart, and " too little of questioning,

21. " In this Department, Oriental names are given differently from their Oriental, as " well as from their English, form.

" Thus, Madras is termed Chennama Nagarum, and Calcutta, Kalikatam. In the " last instance کلکتہ is changed into کالکتم. This is the fault of the Madras Upayakta " Grandha Karana Sabha, whose work on Geography is used.

22. " One of the Grammars used, the 'Bâlabôdha vilakkanam' of Vishâkka Perumal " Ayyar, appears to me to enter too much into detail upon the quantities of letters, their clas- " sification, &c. However desirable an acquaintance with those matters may be, a child " cannot possibly take an interest in them, and the study of them should be postponed to a " later period.

23. " There is much need of a reform in the method of spelling:—the material sounds " being rendered almost inaudible by the addition of the syllables " gâram," &c., which serve " no purpose, except to conceal mistakes."

the grants asked for should be sanctioned. This School, supported, as it has been for five years, almost entirely by Native funds, appears to me to be highly deserving of the aid of Government. I beg to recommend, therefore, that I may be authorized to assign to it such a grant, not exceeding Rupees 70-8 per mensem, as may be equal to one half of the sum contributed from local sources. I would also recommend a grant of Rupees 572-8, being a moiety of the sum required for the purchase of the ground on which the School house stands, on condition that the permanent assignment of both house and ground for educational purposes shall be duly secured.

Mylapoor Primary School.

142. This is an application for a grant of Rupees 30 per mensem in aid of a School which has been recently established at Mylapoor, by the principal Native inhabitants of that neighbourhood. It is to consist of two departments, one for boys and the other for girls, and is to provide instruction up to the standard aimed in the Talook Schools, including Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, and Indian History, in Tamil, with instruction in the rudiments of the English language for the more advanced pupils of the Boys' School. The Managers propose to employ three Masters in the Boys' School on salary of Rupees 25, 15, 10, respectively, and one Mistress in the girls' School on a salary of Rupees 10; and a moiety of these salaries, or Rupees 30, they ask the Government to defray.

143. They also ask for a grant of Rupees 750, to enable them to provide a building, and guarantee an equal sum from local sources. According to a statement annexed to their application, their subscriptions amount to Rupees 463 per annum, or Rupees 103 in excess of the sum they propose to contribute towards the salaries of the teachers. A further income is to be anticipated from School fees, which are fixed at 8 annas per mensum in the case of boys learning Tamil, and 12 for those who learn English also. The girls are not to pay any fee.

144. I beg to recommend a grant of such sum, not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem, as may be required to meet the expenses of the School, provided that double that amount be raised from local sources, including fees, and be expended on the School, and that the teachers appointed by the Managers be found worthy of the salaries it is proposed to assign to them.

145. I also recommend a grant of Rupees 750, in aid of the erection of a building, provided that an equal sum be raised by the Managers, and that the plan and site of the building be approved.

Doveton College and Free Church Mission Schools.

146. I now come to two applications, which, considering the large amount of the grants asked for, I think it right to submit to Government entire.

Doveton Protestant College.

147. The first of these proceeds from the Committee of Management of the Doveton Protestant College, an institution not long since established for the education of the Christian youths of this Presidency, on Protestant principles. The applicants advert to a Memorial, addressed to the Honorable Court of Directors, on the 21st September 1850, praying for their aid in the formation of a College of this description, for the establishment of which, funds to the amount of Rupees 120,000 had been at that time collected; and they state that in consequence of the late Captain John Doveton having, in 1854, bequeathed the whole of his property towards the maintenance, or for the formation of certain specified Schools in Calcutta and Madras, an arrangement was made between the Committee of the Doveton School and the Trustees of the projected College, under which the two institutions, and the funds available for them, respectively, have been united. The capital of the united institutions, now known as the Doveton Protestant College, amounts to Rupees 3,28,682-8-4, and yields a monthly income of Rupees 1,162-4-4. Besides the above capital, there is a building fund, which, it is stated, amounted to Rupees 52,131-4-5, and of which Rupees 46,000 have been, or will have been, expended upon ground and premises for a Boarding establishment, leaving a balance of Rupees 6,131-4-5. A suitable edifice for the College remains to be erected, the cost of which is estimated at Rupees 36,000, and for this purpose the Committee ask for a grant from Government of Rupees 30,000.

148. As a general rule, I am of opinion that, in estimating the amount to be raised from local sources, for the erection or repairs of educational buildings, towards which grants are applied for, it is not expedient that credit should be given for sums expended previous to the submission of the application; for if such a practice be permitted, it is difficult to determine how far back the calculations may extend, and the Government may be called upon to give its grants in aid of funds, the expenditure of which may have been ill-regulated and injudicious.

149. But in the present case, if in any, it appears to me that this rule may very properly be broken through. The munificent endowment by which the institution is supported, and the important objects which

it is designed to fulfil; the fact that it is the germ of the only Collegiate Institution unsupported by Government that has yet sprung up in this Presidency; all these circumstances appear to me to render the application now under notice deserving of special consideration. It is to be observed, moreover, that the original application for aid addressed to the Honorable Court, and to which no final answer has ever been received, was preferred long before any portion of the building funds, in augmentation of which the Committee now seek for a grant, had been disbursed. I beg, therefore, to submit the Committee's application for the favorable consideration of Government.

150. The application made by the Financial Board of the Scotch Free Church Mission is for a grant of Rupees 24,000 per annum in aid of their Schools at Madras, Chingleput, Conjeveram, and Wallajahbad. It is stated in the application, that the Mission has expended annually, on strictly educational objects, and not including any allowances to ordained Missionaries, during the years 1851-52-53-54 and 55, a sum not less than Rupees 20,000. The objects to which these funds are applied, are so fully stated in the application, that I need not detail them here. It will be sufficient to observe that, of the sum applied for, Rupees 17,722 is proposed to be assigned to the Boys' Schools, Rupees 8,532, per annum or Rupees 711 per mensem, being named as requisite to augment the salaries of the teachers, and provide additional teachers and pupil teachers in the Boys' Schools, and Rupees 9,190 for building, repairs, furniture, and books. The distribution of the grants proposed for the Girls' Schools in Madras, is not specified.

151. The Schools have not yet been inspected, with the exception of those at Nellore, having been closed for the holidays before the application was received; nor is the information contained in it regarding the distribution of the present expenditure, sufficiently definite to admit of my making any specific recommendation as to the amount of grant that should be given; but it seems useless to give the Managers the trouble of furnishing the requisite details, or to subject their Schools and teachers to an inspection, until it shall have been determined whether the funds at the disposal of this Government for expenditure in grants-in-aid are to be increased sufficiently to admit of their application being entertained.

Schools supported by the Black Town and Royapooram Parochial Fund.

152. These Schools are under the management of the Chaplain and Lay Trustees of the Black Town Church. They are four in number, two for boys and two for girls, with a total attendance, according to

the last report, of 49 boys and 51 girls, and are supported by subscriptions, the monthly expenditure being about Rupees 130. The Managers apply for a grant to enable them to augment the salaries of their teachers, and towards the erection of a room for the Boys' School in Black Town, the cost of which is estimated at about Rupees 4,000. They have lately erected a school room for the Girls' School in Black Town, at a cost of Rupees 2,460, and they express their hope that this outlay will be taken into consideration in the assignment of a grant for the boys' school room.

153. I do not think it desirable that any orders should be passed on the subject of this application, until it shall have been ascertained what addition will be made to the grant-in-aid fund; for unless this fund shall be considerably augmented, it will not be expedient to assign any further portion of it to the town of Madras.

154. I have now noticed all the applications for grants-in-aid that have come before me in a definite form. Since this report was commenced I have been requested by the Wesleyan Missionaries to depute an Inspector to visit their schools at Madras and Trichinopoly, on behalf of which they propose to apply for further grants. A similar application has been made by the Church Missionary Society with reference to their Training School at Palamcottah, but whether with the view of obtaining grants, or merely the opinion and counsel of the Inspector, is not stated. These applications I have not considered it necessary to enter in my present report. The schools for which I have been able to recommend grants are entered in the accompanying tabular statement. (Appendix D.*) They are twenty-six in number, eight being classified as schools of the 1st class, according to the classification adopted in my former reports, and eighteen of the 2nd class. The aggregate sum recommended is Rupees 25,595-15-9, of which Rupees 17,514 is proposed to be given in augmentation of the current expenditure of the several Schools, and Rupees 8,081-15-9 for special purchases, such as the provision or repair of school buildings, furniture and books. It will be observed that in some cases I have recommended a grant for the purchase of School books where no application for such a grant has been made. I have done this to obviate the necessity of further references, as it is probable that most, if not all, the Managers of the schools

* The Doveton College is not included in this Statement, as the application preferred on its behalf is such as, I presume, must be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

who have not applied for a grant of books will do so, on finding that they are given to other Schools under certain definite rules, which apply generally to all Schools under Government inspection. These rules, which were submitted in my letter of the 19th May last, and, as I understand, have been sanctioned by Government, are so framed as to prevent unnecessary applications, it being provided that, in each case, the grant shall be met by an equal sum from local sources, and shall be in proportion to the number of pupils under instruction. With a view further to preclude the possibility of an abuse of these grants, I propose, in future, to make no money payments under this head, but to require Managers of Schools applying for grants of books, to furnish me with a list of the books required, accompanied by a remittance for a moiety of their cost, and, thereupon, either to supply the books from the Depôt attached to my Office, or, should they be procurable at equally low prices at up country depôts in the immediate neighbourhood of the schools for which they are required, to furnish the Managers with an order for the requisite supply. The aggregate amount of the sums recommended under this head is only Rupees 1607-8, and there is no branch of the grant-in-aid system which may be made more certainly (and at the same time economically) conducive to the promotion of sound education, than the encouragement of local efforts for the provision of an adequate supply of useful School books.

155. It was shewn in para. 44 of my last report that, after deducting the Grants proposed in that and my former letter, the sum remaining available for future disbursements was only Rupees 5,897. The Government of India have since authorized the transfer to the grant-in-aid fund of Rupees 6,000 per annum out of the sum sanctioned for Zillah Schools. To the amount thus available, or Rupees 11,897, the amount of some of the grants already sanctioned, but which have not been taken advantage of by the applicants, may be added. For instance, a grant of Rupees 50 per mensem was sanctioned for the School supported by the Gospel Society at Trichinopoly. This grant has not been drawn, and the School having been lately closed, it will not be required. The grant sanctioned for the Village Schools belonging to the two Missionary Societies in Tinnevelly are also still undrawn, as well as those authorized for the Madras Native Progressive Seminary, and for the Village and Town Vernacular Schools in the neighbourhood, the conditions upon which these grants were severally sanctioned not having been as yet fulfilled. The amount of these grants was estimated at

Vide Extract Minutes of Consultation No. 1,498 dated 19th December 1856.

Rs. 5,046, of which Rupees 4,000 may safely be considered to be still available for other purposes. I beg, therefore, to suggest that I may be authorized to passfor payment so many of the grants recommended in Appendix D. in aid of current expenses, such as the augmentation of the salaries of teachers, the employment of additional teachers, &c., and for the purchase of books and School furniture, as may fall within the sum of Rupees 15,500 perannum (the selection being determined by the dates on which the applications were preferred); and to intimate to the Managers of the remaining Schools, as well as to those of the Schools entered in the above list, who have applied for grants-in-aid of buildings, that their applications must lie over until the orders of the Government of India are received. A tabular statement of the grants recommended for immediate sanction is entered in the margin.

Name of School.	For current expences.			For books and School furniture.			Total.		
Onslow Institution at Chetterpore	960	...	..	63	..	..	1,023	...	..
English and Vernacular School at Bellary	552	..	..	176	..	..	728	.	...
English Fort School at Masulipatam	480	..	..	8	8	..	488	8	..
English School at Mangalore	1,248	..	..	119	...	..	1,367	..	..
Vernacular School at Sheally	240	...	..	17	8	...	257	8	..
Vediarpuram Seminary	1,080	..	..	55	..	..	1,135	..	..
Sawyerpuram Seminary	1,800	...	..	63	..	...	1,863	..	..
English School at Ellore	810	..	..	74	..	..	884	..	..
C. M. S. Boys' School at Masulipatam	1,780	..	..	120	..	...	1,900	..	..
Hindu School at Masulipatam	1,184	...	...	128	...	..	1,312	..	..
Ramiapatam School	282	...	..	29	8	..	311	8	
Tuticorin School	300	..	...	50	..	..	350	..	...
Cochin School	1,200	...	..	100	...	..	1,300	..	...
Sydapett School	258	...	...	30	..	..	288	..	...
Royapettah Preparatory School	846	...	...	100	..	..	946	...	...
C. M. S. Native Female Mission School at Masulipatam	924	...	..	33	..	..	957	...	...
Total......							15,110	8	..

I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, 19*th February*, 1857.

APPENDIX A.

To A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

Sir,

On the 21st September 1850, a Memorial was submitted to the Right Honorable the Governor in Council for transmission to the Honorable Court of Directors, praying for the Honorable Court's assistance in the formation of a College which it was desired to establish at Madras for the education of the youth of this Presidency, East Indian, European, and Native, on Protestant Christian principles.

2. This Memorial was signed by the Members of a Committee which had been formed at Madras as the representatives of a large body of European and Natives connected with the Madras Presidency, but not Members of the Company's Covenanted Service.

3. The Honorable Court in a despatch dated 29th September 1852, intimated their intention of replying to the Memorial at a future date, in connection with their contemplated orders on the subject of education generally.

4. Those orders were communicated to the Government of Madras in the Honorable Court's Despatch of the 19th July 1854, No. 49, but excepting as it may be understood to have been included in the general question, the Memorial does not appear to have been any further noticed, and no reply has ever been received by the Committee.

5. We have now, therefore, as the representatives of the same body, to address you on the subject, in order to its being again brought under the consideration of Government.

6. When the Memorial adverted to was forwarded to Government, funds had been collected to the amount of Rupees 1,20,000, but this sum being altogether insufficient for the purpose, nothing further could be done towards the establishment of the proposed College, pending the result of the appeal to the Honorable Court for their aid.

7. Not long after, however, or in May 1854, on the death of the late Captain John Doveton, formerly of the Nizam's service, it was found that he had bequeathed the whole of his property, to be appropriated in equal shares towards the maintenance, or for the formation, of certain specified schools at Calcutta and Madras.

8. A school was accordingly formed at Madras on the terms of the will, and at a subsequent period it was arranged between the Com-

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mittee of the Doveton School and the Trustees of the proposed College, that the school should form part of the establishment of the College, and that the funds of both should be united under one general arrangement.

9. Shortly previous to the union of the Doveton School and Protestant College, an arrangement had been entered into with the Committee of St. Andrew's Parochial School for its amalgamation with the Doveton Institution. This, however, brought with it no accession of funds, but by placing a school already in full working under the Doveton Committee, it enabled them at once to establish their title to Captain Doveton's bequest, while they also became possessed of the Parochial School premises in trust for school purposes.

10. The Doveton fund, as paid over by the executor, amounted to Rupees 2,32,131-4-5, of which it was required by the executor that Rupees 32,131-4-5, should be set apart for building purposes, and that the remainder should be reserved in perpetuity as capital; the interest alone being available for current expenditure.

11. The Protestant College Fund, at the date of union, amounted to Rupees 1,48,682-8-4., of which it was stipulated that Rupees 20,000 should be appropriated to building purposes, and that the remainder should be reserved as capital.

12. Under these arrangements the capital of the united institutions, now known as "The Doveton Protestant College", amounts to Rupees 3,28,682-8-4, invested in Government Funds, and yielding an income of Rs. 1162-4-4 per mensem for current expenditure.

13. The building fund amounted to Rupees 52,131-4-5, of which Rs. 46,000 have been, or will be, expended upon ground and premises for the boarding establishment, leaving a balance of Rs. 6131-4-5.

14. But a suitable edifice for the College remains to be erected, the cost of which is estimated at not less than Rs. 36,000 or about Rs. 30,000 in excess of the available fund.

15. It is to solicit the aid of Government that we now address you.

16. We have brought out from England, at considerable expense, a Principal and Vice Principal for the College and a Head Master for the School. Other Masters have been engaged at Madras, and we have now had in full operation since 1st March 1855 a High and Primary Schools for boys; and since 15th February last a school for girls, which occupies the Parochial School premises, and has been attended with marked success; the pupils numbering, on the 1st instant, in the

High School	110
Primary do	106
Girl's do	91
Total...	307

17. Including school fees our monthly income may be stated at Rupees 2167, while our average monthly expenditure amounts to Rs. 2145, and a large outlay still remains to be incurred for the provision of College and School apparatus, Library, &c., leaving us without any prospect of having it in our power to appropriate any portion of our current income in aid of the erection of the College.

18. The Community have already contributed with much liberality, and we feel that we can look for little more from private sources; certainly nothing adequate to what is now required. On behalf, therefore, of the community and of the European and East Indian youth especially of this Presidency, and with immediate reference to the Memorial of the 21st September 1850, a copy* of which is annexed, we would now earnestly solicit a grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 30,000, to enable us to proceed at once with the erection of the College.

19. We will not attempt to add force to our appeal by expatiating upon the character and probable results of the Institution under our charge. We will simply express our conviction that whether in relation to the large and increasing body for whose benefit it is mainly, but not exclusively, designed, or to the best interests of the British Government and of the country at large, its high importance can scarcely be over-estimated.

20. We would confidently trust that, sharing with us in this conviction, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, will be prepared to accord his most favorable consideration to the present application.

We have &c.,
(Signed) C. A. Browne.
(Do) R. K. Hamilton.
(Do) Wm. Miller, Junior,
Secretary M. D. P. College.

Madras, 12th November 1856.

(True copy.)
A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

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* *Note.*—This paper is not forwarded, as there is a copy of it in the Government Office.
A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director Public Instruction.

APPENDIX B.

Statement on behalf of the Free Church Mission School at Nellore, submitted for the consideration of the Minister of Public Instruction.

It has lately come to the knowledge of those who are entrusted with the charge and management of the Free Church Mission School at Nellore, that certain recommendations have been made by the Inspector of Schools for the district, which, in the judgment of those who are concerned in the prosperity of the Mission School now referred to, are calculated to interfere with the successful working of this school, to inflict most serious injury upon it, and thereby very materially to affect the best interests of education.

The managers of the Mission School are encouraged to lay this statement before the Minister of Public Instruction, and respectfully, but earnestly, to press it upon his consideration by the expressed resolution of the Government to recognize, as they have done, the efforts of Missionary Societies in behalf of education, and to encourage by means of grants-in-aid of education the exertions of these Societies to supply the population of India with the means of instruction. It is believed likewise that it is the determination of Government, in carrying out their own measures in behalf of education, to avoid any thing that might be justly regarded as acting in opposition to Missionary efforts, and especially in every case where the field has already been occupied by a Mission School well conducted, that the Government would encourage Schools of this kind, and refrain from opening other schools in places where they might be liable to be regarded as in opposition to such Mission schools already established.

The Free Church Mission School at Nellore, has now been established for a period of seventeen years. The Collector of the district and the Civil and Sessions Judge can be confidently appealed to, as well as gentlemen now and formerly connected with the station, as ready to testify the high value which they set on the school in question. But the managers of the school in question are happy to be able to take up a much stronger position than that of appealing to their friends in Nellore. The school has already been examined by the Inspector of Schools for the District, and its managers can unhesitatingly appeal to his report, or indeed to that of any man acquainted with education in India for a favorable account of their school.

It is likewise the confident belief of those in charge of the Nellore Mission School that its operations and machinery are perfectly sufficient

to meet the wants and demands of the place, and that if larger efforts were necessary to meet a larger demand, the operations of the Mission school can be framed to meet such demand. There are at present on the roll of the school 300 scholars. Besides the operations of the English department, instruction is imparted in Teloogoo, Tamil and Hindostani; and a female school has been for many years in successful operation. Extensive school premises are now in possession of the Mission for educational purposes. House property in possession of the Mission, worth upwards of 100 Rupees a month, is sufficient to secure the permanence of the School: and subscriptions of more than 50 Rupees a month are sufficient to show the good esteem in which the school is held.

The number of pupils who study *English* is 110; and out of the population of Nellore not many more can be reasonably expected.

In addition to the ordinary staff of Native Teachers, the work of the Mission School is carefully superintended by the Reverend S. Yetterajooloo, and his time is entirely devoted to the work of the School during the ordinary hours of teaching. In addition, the Reverend J. M. Mackintosh, M. A. one of the Missionaries belonging to the Madras Mission of the Free Church of Scotland, has, during a period of nearly two years, devoted the whole of his time, during the hours when the School is open, to the work of the School.

On these grounds the Managers of the Nellore Free Church Mission School feel that they have the strongest claims on the support, the aid, and the protection of the Government.

But it is with no little surprize and pain that the Managers of the Mission School have heard that the Inspector of Schools for this district has recommended another English School to be opened in Nellore by means of the Government grants-in-aid of education.

The Inspector's recommendation we understand to be as follows; viz. that a vernacular school at present supported by the Sheristadars and other Cutcherry Servants should receive a grant-in-aid, and he suggests further that the elements of English should be taught in the highest class of this School.

We understand further that the Inspector recommends this grant on the ground, first, that this vernacular school is not likely to interfere with the Mission School, as the schools are entirely different in character, since the medium of communication in the Sheristadar's school is Teloogoo, that in the Mission School, English: secondly, even if English is introduced into the vernacular school, "it is not likely seriously to in-

jure the other," that is, the Mission School; thirdly, the Inspector seems to make the recommendation now referred to, on the ground that it is only just for him to recommend any school in which a tolerable education is afforded, especially in the vernaculars, and to report favourably on any efforts of the Natives to help themselves.

On the first of these points, viz. that the schools are not likely to interfere with each other on account of the difference of their character and media of communication, the Managers of the Mission School beg to remark, that, had the Inspector's recommendation referred merely to the vernacular school, as it at present stands, the statement now submitted would have been unnecessary. In the Mission School with 70 scholars studying in the vernacular languages there is a far larger amount of vernacular teaching than there can be in the Sheristadar's school of 36 boys. But there is in Nellore a wide field for vernacular teaching, and the Managers of the Mission School have nothing to remark on the Inspector's report, so far as it recommends support for a vernacular school. But if the Inspector's suggestion is acted on, the schools will be no longer different in their media of communication. He recommends that English should be taught in the Vernacular School. It will therefore be no longer a vernacular, but an English and Vernacular School; that is, it will be made to resemble as much as possible the Mission School.

In these circumstances the Managers of the Mission School beg to express their belief, in the strongest form, that the Sheristadar's vernacular school, so altered, will certainly be regarded by the Natives as an opposition school, and that as such it will actually be found to be in its operation. Whatever opinion the Inspector may hold on this subject, the Managers of the Mission School at Nellore cannot refrain from expressing their opinion, based on lengthened experience, that interference and opposition will be the result, if a school such as the Inspector recommends, is now established, and that the real interests of education will be seriously damaged.

Secondly, the Inspector seems to think, that even if English is introduced into the Vernacular School, it is not likely seriously to injure the Mission School. It seems, then, that the Inspector is not very clear but that injury may be done to the Mission school, although he scarcely thinks that it will be serious. The Managers of the Mission School have surely reason to ask that this matter will receive a fuller consideration. Are they to believe that their school is to be put in jeopardy on such peradventure grounds as are now set forth? By what criteria does the Inspector estimate that the injury will not be serious if his suggestion is

carried out? They beg to say, that in their judgment, the very reverse will be the case, and they hope to make this plain before their statement is finished.

Thirdly; the Inspector thinks, that it is only *just* he should recommend a school where a tolerable education is given, and report favorably on any efforts of the Natives to help themselves. The Inspector has of course, to consider for himself what is just for him to do. But the Managers of the Mission school respectfully submit, that he has also to consider whether, what he esteems to be justice to one party, may not be injustice to another. Surely, the risk of injury, even when in the esteem of the Inspector, it may not be serious, ought not to be lightly incurred. Justice to the interests of education, it is respectfully submitted, is what ought to be considered.

But next, as to the efforts of the Natives to help themselves;—what, after all, are these efforts? A few rich Natives, embracing several Sheristadars, club together to defray the expense of the education of their own children and immediate friends, to the number of some 36 boys. But a little investigation will make it appear that the Sheristadars and their friends are really doing nothing in this way to advance native education, on the contrary that their efforts are directed to foster some of the worst prejudices of the Natives. One reason, it is well known, why the Natives make the effort, which is now sought by the Inspector to be so carefully cherished, is that they are unwilling their children should attend any schools but those in which the highest caste prejudices are respected. We are informed by a very respectable caste native, that on his bringing his children to the vernacular school of the Sheristadars, they were denied admission, on the ground that they were not of sufficiently good caste. It is very possible now, there being some prospect of Government aid, that an attempt will be made to admit a few boys not of the highest caste, so as to make it appear that the Sheristadars' Vernacular school is not so exclusive as we maintain. But that the real character of the school has been such as we have represented, can scarcely be denied.

But it is also the opinion of many of the natives themselves, that there is a further object in keeping up this vernacular school and in seeking to introduce English into it. It is well known to many of them that the Government native Officials are most anxious to maintain among their own friends whatever Government situations may from time to time become vacant, to the exclusion, if possible, of the Sudra people. They are now aware that they can scarcely expect to retain this influence long

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without English education, and feeling they must do something to reach that education, they are determined to do so with as little risk as possible of the light and learning of the west interfering with their caste and other prejudices.

The Managers of the Mission school have already said that, as a Vernacular school, the school of the sheristadar's would never have drawn forth a single remark from them. But when on the ground of supporting such a school as this, the risk, and, in the opinion of the Managers of the Mission school, the imminent danger of injuring a prosperous institution is incurred, they deem it only due to justice and the cause of education to make the remarks which the Inspector's recommendation and suggestion have forced them to make on this subject.

The Inspector does not apprehend any interference to the Mission School were the Sheristadars' made an English School. Surely little needs to be said on the subject. For how does the case stand? When it is known that the Sheristadars, in whose hands to a greater or less degree, so many of the Government situations, or passports to such situations lie, form the principal supporters of the Vernacular school in question, will it not be considered by the native boys and their friends, that attendance at the Vernacular school of the Sheristadar's will entitle them to the favor of these Native Officials, and so pave the way to Government employment.' If the Government, as is suggested by the Inspector, make this Vernacular school an English one also, will not this be construed by the natives as implying, on the part of Government, a distrust of the Mission school, and a desire to countenance efforts made in opposition to it.

It surely were not unreasonable to expect that the Mission school should first be shown to have fallen short of what might be expected from it, ere another school, which the Managers of the Mission school cannot but regard as an opposition school, should be opened. But no such failure on the part of the Mission school can be shown.

Nor can it be said that there is any thing in the management of the Mission school of a nature to interfere with caste, for although all classes and castes are admitted to the school without distinction, of 110 boys in the English Department, not fewer than the half are Brahmins.

This statement would have been submitted at an earlier date, but the Inspector's recommendation and suggestion of another English School only became known to the Managers of the Mission School very lately.

The Managers of the Mission School make the present appeal with the conviction that when the case is properly weighed by the Minister of Public Instruction, he will see the propriety of the course now taken by the Managers of the Mission School, in directing his attention to the case; and they further confidently believe that, instead of sanctioning the setting up of another English School where the ground is already well occupied, he will seek rather to foster the efforts already made by the Mission School to bring the benefits of a sound English and Vernacular education more fully within the reach of the youth of Nellore.

(Signed) J. M. MACKINTOSH, M. A.

Nellore, 16th Decr., 1856.

Missionary of the Free Church.

(Signed) S. ETTIRAJOOLOO,

Supt. of School.

(Signed) ARCH. M. SIMPSON,

Corresponding Member of the Financial Board of the Free Church Mission at Madras.

(True Copy.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

APPENDIX C.

Application to Government for a Grant-in-Aid on behalf of the Central Institution and Branch Schools for Males and Females of the Madras Free Church Mission, Madras, 23rd December 1856.

We, the undersigned, members of the *Financial Board* of the MADRAS FREE CHURCH MISSION (some of us having held this office for many years), desire to present the following application to the GOVERNMENT, with a view to obtain *Grants-in-Aid* on behalf of the Central Institution at Madras and the various Branch Schools connected with it.

It may be seen from our Treasurer's books, as well as from the published Accounts of the Mission, that we have expended *annually* on *strictly educational objects,* during the years 1851, 52, 53, 54 and 55, a sum not less than Rupees 20,000. This sum does not include any allowance to ordained Missionaries, Native or European, nor to Evangelists as such; but was devoted to objects strictly educational, such as the payment of teachers and moonshees, school servants, stationery, books, rents, repairs, and taxes.

This sum of Rupees 20,000 per annum is the fruit of the Christian liberality of friends in India, in Scotland and in England, desirous to aid the Missionaries in their endeavours to impart a sound and liberal Christian education in English and the vernacular languages to the youth of the Madras Presidency.

In applying for Government assistance, agreeably to the educational despatch of 1854, we would have preferred *one entire sum*, bearing a proportion to the Rupees 20,000 annually raised from voluntary contributions, and to have had the administration of it left on our own hands, like any other sum contributed to these educational establishments. But as the scheme of Government does not authorize such an arrangement, but requires the mention of the specific objects for which assistance is asked, we respectfully present the following particulars.

First, in regard to the Schools, their teachers, pupils and studies; and, *second*, in regard to the objects for which Government assistance is asked.

The rise, progress, and results of the Free Church Mission Institution and Branch Schools, are well known throughout the Madras Presidency.

I. *The Central Institution in the Black Town of Madras.*

The primary and main design of this Institution, since its commencement by the late Reverend John Anderson (3rd April, 1837), has been to train up *teachers* and *preachers*, through the medium of *English*, with a view to their becoming the instructors of the general population in their own vernacular tongues.

This Institution may justly expect a grant-in-aid on the ground of its being the oldest Mission Seminary now existing in Madras, having been established in 1837, four years before the present High School was opened. It might also plead that it has all along borne the double character of a *Normal Seminary* and *Infant College*. But we prefer resting its claims for Government assistance on the simple ground of efficiency and success. This Institution has raised up some of the ablest teachers and preachers in this Presidency. *It has supplied the Medical school with some of its best Native pupils, and the Government with many enlightened and useful public Servants. It has given a powerful impulse to Native education on a sound and liberal scale in the Madras Presidency; it has stimulated into existence many schools established by natives in and around Madras; and it has prepared the way for Government measures, and led to the origination of several useful seminaries on the part of other Christian Societies.*

The superintendence of the Institution and the teaching of the higher classes are in the hands of ordained Missionaries, European and Native, whose salaries are provided by the free Church of Scotland.

In the Institution at present there are 13 classes, 12 teachers (besides the Missionaries and Preachers,) and three Moonshees. There is also a separate class, called the *Monitorial.* The same pupils are arranged in a different order, with a view to mathematics, languages and other studies. In these 13 classes there are 359 pupils, of whom 305 were present in November: 38 pupils are Mahomedans; the others are Hindus of different castes. The studies range from the first lessons in English reading to Milton; and embrace the English Bible as the great fountain of pure, moral and spiritual truth, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, geometry, algebra, theology, and church history. The languages cultivated are Hebrew, Greek, Tamil, Telugu and Hindustani, and English as the principal medium.

The pupil teachers number 6.

The monthly outlay exceeds Rupees 450.

II. In the course of this year, with a view to benefit another district of Black Town, the Mission established another School for boys in Salay street, near the Mint.

In November 162 boys of this school paid each a fee of half a Rupee. This monthly fee has been charged since the commencement of the school. The roll numbers 170 boys. Under Mr. Huffton, as head teacher, there are *three* teachers, two pupil teachers, and a moonshee. The studies range from the elements of English to the book of Genesis and Murray's History of India, along with the ordinary studies in a well conducted anglo vernacular school. Mr. Huffton's salary is Rupees 120 a month. The other expenses amount to Rupees 90 a month.

III. The Triplicane (or Mount Road) Branch School for males.

This School was begun in 1841, expressly for the benefit of the *Mahommedan* population. After a time, various causes led to the admission of *Hindu* pupils also. A school was required for *ten* years; for an interval it was dropped; and this year (1856) it has been revived. In November last 166 fees were paid of 4 annas each. The present expenditure of the school amounts to about Rupees 350 a month. This sum does not include rent, taxes, or repairs. The School is superintended by the Reverend P. Rajahgopaul and Mr. Whitely, who labour in it daily. In November there were 349 pupils, 112 being Mahommedans, and 237 being Hindus. The general plan of education is the same as in the Pa-

rent Institution. The pupils are arranged into 11 classes, the lowest being engaged in the elements of English, while the highest class studies the English Bible, history, mathematics, &c., Mr. Whitely's salary is Rupees 140 a month.

The pupil teachers number 15; the other teachers 11.

IV. The Chingleput Branch school.

This school was entrusted in 1840 to the Mission by its founder W. A. Morehead, Esq. It is at present under the superintendence of a European Missionary, the Reverend R. B. Blyth. In November last, the pupils on the roll, in the four departments of the School, were 271. The highest number present that month was 249; and of these there were present in the department for *English*, 73; for *Tamil*, 77; for *Telugu*, 37; and for *Girls*, 62. The present expenditure of the School is upwards of Rupees 90 a month. It is thus low in consequence of the European Missionary acting, *pro tempore*, the part of head-teacher, his salary not being counted. A fee was exacted for many years from the pupils able to pay, and will again be required in 1857.

The same books and system are employed as at Madras, though the education imparted does not reach to such a point of progress. The highest assistant teacher's salary is Rupees 12-8-0; there are 10 inferior teachers.

V. The Conjeveram Branch School was established in 1839 by the Reverend John Anderson, and is conducted by trained Agents under the direction of the Missionaries. In November last the pupils on the roll numbered 351, of whom 326 were present one day as the maximum attendance. Of this maximum, there were 104 pupils in the department for *English*; 68 in the *Tamil*; 54 in the *Telugu*; 32 in the *Hindustani*; and 68 girls, 10 of them being Moslems (and 5 Brahmins in a separate place). The average expense of the school exceeds Rupees 200 a month. The salary of the head teacher is Rupees 40 a month. There are 23 subordinate teachers and monitors.

The same system of education is pursued here as at Chingleput.

VI. The Wallajabad Branch School was commenced this year, in consequence of a property there being presented to the Mission by a friend. The pupils in November were 129, of whom 119 were present as the maximum attendance that month; viz. 37 boys in the English Department, 58 in the Tamil, and 24 girls. The highest class read the 3rd English Instructor, with corresponding advancement in writing, arithmetic and geography.

The monthly cost is about Rupees 40. About Rupees 8 a month are raised in school fees. The head teacher receives Rupees 16-4-0 a month.

VII. The Nellore Branch School, with the school at (VIII) Goodoor and (IX) Caligherry, are also connected with the Mission. They are under the superintendence of the Reverend Messrs. Mackintosh and Etterajooloo, who have already applied for a grant on behalf of these schools.

Female Education.

To those who are well acquainted with the intellectual and moral condition of the *Native population*, the promotion of *Female Education* must appear at least as important as that of the male sex. There is no department of educational labour that demands so much earnest and persevering effort; none that in the present stage of progress requires so much wise and well sustained encouragement of every right kind.

The following facts will show that the Female Schools of this Mission have a special claim on the regard and the support of the Government.

(1.) It was this Mission that in 1843 made the first successful commencement of education, Vernacular and English, among the caste girls in Black Town.

(2.) This Mission has done much to open up a pathway to similar efforts on the part of other Christian Societies.

(3.) This Mission has prosecuted Female education with marked success, both as regards progress and numbers, for upwards of 13 years, expending on this object a large share of the Christian bounty entrusted to it.

(4.) The *annual average charge of educating each girl* in the Day Schools taken together is not less than Rupees 12, being higher at Madras and Triplicane, and lower at the other stations.

(5.) The attendance of girls from the Madras and Triplicane day schools at the annual examination in December was as follows:

	1844	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55
From Madras	179	290	200	118	117	140	193	200	208	203	259	185
From Triplicane	74	112	100	99	103	124	105	113	108	100	110	125

Thus giving from these *two* Schools combined, these twelve years respectively, 253, 405, 300, 217, 220, 264, 298, 313, 316, 303, 369, 310.

(6.) The attendance of girls belonging to the *Five* Female Day Schools at Madras, Triplicane, Conjeveram Chingleput and Nellore, was as follows :

						Total.
1851.	513	Hindu girls	66	Mahomedan girls	....	579
1852	550	do.	73	do.	....	623
1853	545	do.	67	do.	....	612
1854	635	do.	87	do.	....	722
1855	530	do.	83	do.	....	613

(7.) In November 1856, nearly 600 girls were present one day, as the total attendance in the Female Schools of the Mission, on a roll of about 750.

Female Schools.

I. The Normal School for Female Converts and Boarding Girls.

This establishment is under Mrs. Anderson's special charge, and contains at present 21 pupils. These are taught through the medium of English and Tamil ; and the girls being entirely under Christian influence, are carried to a much higher point in education and training than is practicable in the case of *day pupils* coming from their own homes.

This department has existed since 1847 ; but it is only recently that a separate house has been procured for its accommodation.

Most of the inmates are maintained by Christian friends in Scotland.

II. The Madras Day School for girls.

This School was commenced in 1843, and has perhaps proved the most influential in this Presidency in giving an impulse to Native Female Education.

The School contains at present 140 girls ; of whom 115 were present in November. The classes are *ten ;* the teachers, 8 ; besides the Superintendents and Monitors. The age of the girls ranges from four and five to nine and ten, with very few above ten. The studies are the reading and writing of Tamil, Telugu and *Hindustani* ; along with Arithmetic, Geography, sewing, and the elements of English. The monthly charge is about Rupees 160.

III. The Triplicane Day School for girls.

This School was commenced in 1843, and, after some months, for the sake of greater efficiency (as in the case of the Madras Day School or girls) was placed, side by side, with the Boy's School.

In November last there were present 155 girls, arranged in 6 classes, 20 of the girls being Mahomedans.

They are taught to read their mother tongue, whether Tamil, Telugu or Hindustani. A few of the most advanced girls are taught sewing. They are instructed also in the elements of Arithmetic and Geography.

The girls pay no fee in this, or in any other of our Schools.

The teachers in this School number 8.

The monthly expense of the School is about Rupees 120.

IV. Mrs. Campbell's Day School for girls.

This School was commenced in August, 1855, and is kept in the compound of the Rev. A. B. Campbell. The girls on the roll are 35, and the average attendance is 30. The School is superintended by Mrs. Campbell, assisted by Mrs. Cooper.

Under two teachers the girls are taught the elements of a good Vernacular education in Tamil, as far as their tender years can receive it.

This School costs about Rupees 20 a month.

V. The Mission in April last established another School for caste girls in Acharyapen Street in Black Town. In November last the girls numbered 75, under 3 teachers. This School is superintended by Mr. Huffton and the Missionaries.

The girls are taught to read and write Tamil or Telugu, along with the elements of Arithmetic and Geography. The School costs per month about Rupees 35.

The other *five* Female Schools at Chingleput, Conjeveram, Walajabad, Nellore and Godoor, are treated of under these several stations.

OBJECTS FOR WHICH GRANTS ARE ASKED.

The Parent Institution in Black Town, and all the schools connected with it, are capable of much improvement and extension. A grant from Government would materially promote their efficiency.

The following are some of the objects to which such a grant is immediately applicable, viz :

(1.) Increase to the salaries of teachers.

(2.) Payment of pupil teachers.

(3.) Repairs, flooring, &c.

(4.) School furniture, galleries, apparatus.

(5.) Books, stationery, and maps.

(6.) Matron for sewing and industrial arts.

(7.) Additional teachers.

(8.) Moonshees.

(9.) Rent or assessment.

I. The Central Institution.

(1.)	Increase to salaries of teachers	Rupees	60	per mensem.
(2.)	Pay of pupil teachers	,,	60	per mensem.
(3.)	Repairs, flooring, &c	,,	800	
(4.)	School furniture, galleries, apparatus	,,	2,000	
(5.)	Books, stationery, and maps	,,	500	
(7.)	Additional teachers	,,	100	per mensem.
(8.)	Moonshees	,,	50	per mensem.
(9.)	Assessment	,,	210	

II. School for Boys in Salay Street.

(1.)	Increase to salaries of teachers	Rupees	20	per mensem.
(2.)	Pay of pupil teachers	,,	10	per mensem.
(4.)	School furniture, &c	,,	500	
(5.)	Books, stationery, and maps	,,	200	
(7.)	Additional teachers	,,	30	per mensem.
(8.)	Moonshees	,,	20	do.
(9.)	Rent	,,	20	do.

III. The Triplicane (or Mount Road) Branch school for males.

(1.)	Increase to salaries of teachers	Rupees	40	per mensem.
(2.)	Pay of pupil teachers	,,	25	per mensem.
(3.)	Repairs, &c	,,	350	
(4.)	School furniture, &c	,,	500	
(5.)	Books, stationery, and Maps	,,	300	
(7.)	Additional teachers	,,	60	per mensem.
(8.)	Moonshees	,,	50	per mensem.

IV. The Chingleput Branch School.

(1.)	Increase to salaries of teachers	Rupees	15	per mensem.
(2.)	Pay of pupil teachers	,,	6	per mensem.
(3.)	Grant to assist in erecting a new school house	,,	2,000	

(4.)	Furniture, &c.	,,	100
(5.)	Books, stationery, and maps	,,	100
(3.)	Matron for Female Department	,,	15 per mensem.
(7.)	Additional teachers	,,	20 per mensem.

V. The Conjeveram Branch School.

(1.)	Increase to salaries of teachers	Rupees	40 per mensem.
(2.)	Pay of pupil teachers	,,	10 per mensem.
(3.)	Repairs	,,	200
(4.)	Furniture, &c.	,,	100
(5.)	Books, stationery, and maps	,,	100
(6.)	Matron for female department	,,	15 per mensem.
(7.)	Additional teachers	,,	25 per mensem.

VI. The Wallajabad school.

A grant has been already* applied for on behalf of this school; but no answer has been received.

FEMALE SCHOOLS.

I. The Normal School for Female converts and Boarding Girls.

A grant of Rupees 1,000 would be of great service to improve the premises lately purchased for this school.

II. The Madras Day School for Girls.

A grant of Rupees 2,000 would greatly increase the efficiency of this school, by supplying additional teachers, paying a Matron and Monitresses, procuring School furniture, books and stationery, improving the class-rooms, &c.

III. The Triplicane Day School for Girls.

A grant of Rupees 1,200 would greatly promote the efficiency of this school in similar respects.

IV. Mrs. Campbell's Day School for Girls.

A grant of not less than Rupees 150 per annum would greatly increase the efficiency of this school.

* N. B.—This is a mistake. Some months ago a private note was addressed to me by Mr. Braidwood, enquiring what amount of aid would be given in the event of the school being placed under Government inspection. In my answer I gave him such information as I was able to afford regarding the terms on which a grant would be given. Mr. Braidwood has now made a separate application, a copy of which is appended to this document.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

V. The new Girls' School is in Acharyapen Street.

A grant of Rupees 500 would extend this school and render it more effective, and enable the Mission to hire a better house for it.

The assistance asked for the *five* Female Schools at Chingleput, Conjeveram, Wallajahbad, Nellore, and Goodoor is embraced in the foregoing application for the schools for males in these several places.

We thus respectfully submit to Government the circumstances of the Institution and schools for males and females of the Madras Free Church Mission, and hope they will meet with the most favourable consideration.

The sums set down in the foregoing application represent the wants of these various seminaries; but as the means at the disposal of Government are limited, we trust that a proportion of assistance may be allotted, in some degree commensurate with our wants.

(Signed) A. LORIMER.
(do.) P. RAJAHGOPAUL.
(do.) J. J. COOPER.
(do.) ROBERT. B. BLYTH.
(do.) ALEXANDER MACCALLUM.
(do.) A. VENCATARAMIAH.
(do.) WALTER ELLIOT.
(do.) J. B. KEY.
(do.) R. O. CAMPBELL.
(do.) ALEXANDER B. CAMPBELL.
(do.) JOHN BRAIDWOOD, *Secretary to the Financial Board.*

Application for a grant in aid on behalf of the Wallajabad Branch School of the Free Church of Scotland.

1. The average number of pupils on the roll, during *the last six months of* 1856, was 128.

2. A department of *Females* has existed during the *last three* of these months, and the number of girls on the roll is now 25.

3. The highest number of pupils present in December was 151; of whom 38 were boys in the English Department, 88 boys in the Tamil, and 25 girls of caste families.

4. The boys come not only from Wallajabad, but from villages at a distance of from four to seven miles.

5. The average cost of maintaining the School during these six months has been Rupees 45-3-4. This includes the expense of removing the cactus, as well as a partial supply of School furniture; but it does not include the stationery. The average outlay per mensem is Rupees 55 at cost.

6. The average revenue from fees these six months is Rupees 8-8-8 per mensem.

7. The pay of the first teacher is Rupees 16-4-0; of the second Rupees 7.

1. The premises are estimated at Rupees 1400, and are devoted to educational purposes.

2. It would tend greatly to promote the efficiency and permanency of the School, were Government to grant Rupees 1000, to repair and enlarge the premises, and adapt them to the education both of males and females.

3. A grant of Rupees 10 a month for pupil teachers would have the effect of retaining under improvement some of the best youths of the district, and at length of throwing them forth as teachers in the villages.

4. A grant of Rupees 30 a month would meet part of the charge of the present staff of teachers, would enable the Mission to add another teacher, and help to raise the present scale of pay to some of the teachers, of whom there are altogether *six*.

The School was commenced under an expectation that the Government would readily be induced to bear the half of the entire outlay from the first.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) JOHN BRAIDWOOD,

Secretary to the Financial Board of the Madras Free Church Mission.

(True copies)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 10th January 1857.

Statements of Applica

Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
					CLASS
Onslow Institution at Chitterpore in Ganjam.	W. Knox, Esquire, Acting Collector of Ganjam, and the Rev. John Griffiths, Chaplain of Vizagapatam, Trustees	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, elementary history, arithmetic, Euclid, and the elements of natural philosophy.	From 2 Annas to 1 Rupee per mensem.	Rupees 95 per mensem.	(1) An increase to the salary of the head master. (2) The appointment of a Vernacular teacher (3) Erection of School house.
Church Mission Boys' school at Masulipatam.	The Rev. P. Royston, Secretary to the Madras Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society.	English reading, writing, grammar, composition, geography, history, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, Greek, Telugu, Hindoostani, drawing, and singing.	Four Annas per mensem.	Rupees 600 per mensem.	(1) Increase to the salaries of teachers. (2) The establishment of additional scholarships. (3) The purchase of prize books, &c.
Hindoo School at Masulipatam.	A. Sashia & other Native inhabitants of Masulipatam.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic, Euclid, Telugu, and Sanscrit.	Four Annas per mensem.	Rupees 124 per mensem.	(1) Increase generally to the staff of the school. (2) The erection of a building.
Ellore Mission School.	The Reverend G. English.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, Indian history, arithmetic, Euclid, and Telugu.	Two to four Annas per mensem.	Rupees 1?5 per mensem.	(1) Increase to the salary of the head master. (2) The employment of two additional teachers. (3) Scholarships. (4) A pair of globes.
Free Church Mission School at Nellore.	The Rev. J. M. Mackintosh, of the Scotch Free Church Mission.	English reading, writing, grammar and composition, geography, history, arithmetic, geometry, Telugu, Tamil, and Hindustani.	Four Annas per mensem in the English and two Annas per mensem in the Vernacular department.	Rupees 140 per mensem.	(1) The employment of additional teachers. (2) Increase to the salaries of present teachers. (3) Repairs of the school building.
Roman Catholic Anglo Vernacular school at Mangalore.	The Roman Catholic Bishop of Mangalore, and Members of the Committee.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic.	The scale is not stated.	Rupees 129 per mensem.	Augmenting the salaries of the teachers and employing additional ones.

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DIX D.

tions for Grants-in-Aid.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the D[irector] of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommende[d] Annual.	Special.	Total.
No. I.					
Rupees 40 per mensem. Rupees 40 per mensem. Rupees 1,000.	That a grant be made of Rupees 70 per mensem, and a grant of Rupees 1,000 in aid of the erection of the School house.	That a grant be made of Rupees [illegible] per mensem; Rupees 40 to be applied to augmenting the salary of the Head Master, and Rupees 40 to providing a Vernacular teacher and augmenting the salary of the Assistant English Teacher; and a building grant of Rupees 1,000	960	1,000 0 0	1,9
		For Books	....	63	
Rupees 105 per mensem. Rupees 35 per mensem. Rs. 100 per annum.	That a grant of Rupees 85 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salaries of the Teachers, and of Rupees 35 per mensem for Scholarships.	That the grants applied for be sanctioned	1,780	....	1,7
		For Books	....	120	1
Rs. 170 per mensem. Rs.3,733-15-6	That a grant of Rupees 157 be made to enable the Managers to employ competent teachers, and that a moiety of the amount applied for a building, viz. Rupees 1,866-15-9 be granted, if the whole cannot be given.	That a grant of Rupees 98-10-8, or such a sum not exceeding that amount and equal to a moiety of the local funds be made for the employment of competent teachers, and that a special grant of Rupees 1,866-15-9 be given towards the erection of a building, provided an equal sum is contributed by the community	1,184	1,866-15-9	3,050-15
		For Books	....	128	1
Rupees 30 per mensem. Rupees 50 per mensem. Rupees 20 per mensem. Not specified.	That Rupees 30 be granted in augmentation of the Head Master's salary; Rupees 50 to enable the Managers to employ two additional teachers, one a Hindoo, the other a Mahomedan. That a pair of globes be given.	That a grant be made not exceeding Rupees 67-8 per mensem, to be appropriated in such manner as the Managers may consider most expedient, subject to the approval of the Inspector.	810	....	8
		For Books	....	74	
Rupees 75 per mensem. Rupees 38 per mensem. Rupees 600.	That Rupees 31 per mensem be granted in augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, and Rupees 500 for repairs of the School house.	That a grant of Rupees 70 per mensem be made for providing additional teachers and increasing the salaries of present ones. Also that a grant not exceeding Rupees 300 be given towards the repairs of the School building, provided that the Managers raise an equal sum	840	300	1,1
		For Books	....	256	2
Rupees 115 per mensem	The School has not been reported on by an Inspector for the reasons stated in para 94. of the accompanying report.	That a conditional grant of Rupees 104 per mensem be sanctioned in augmentation of the present teachers' salaries and for the provision of additional ones	1,248	....	1,24
		For Books	....	1·9	11

Name of school or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
Vediarpuram Seminary.	The Rev. H. Bower	The English & Tamil languages, arithmetic, geography.	No fees exacted.	Rupees 230 per mensem.	(1) Increase to the salaries of two English teachers. (2) Providing a Sanscrit & additional Tamil teacher. (3) Books and furniture
Sawyerpooram Seminary.	The Reverend W. Huxtable.	English reading, writing, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, geography, Indian history, and in Vernacular the Cural, Nunnool, & Karegei.	No fees exacted.	Rupees 270 per mensem.	(1) For the appointment of a trained master. (2) For scholarships. (3) Books, maps, &c.
					CLASS
English school in the fort at Masulipatam.	Mr. J. W. Taylor.	English reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and Euclid.	From 8 Annas to 1½ Rupees.	Rupees 60 per mensem.	To enable the Managers to employ more competent teachers.
2 Native female Mission school at Masulipatam supported by the Church Missionary Society.	The Reverend P. Royston.	Reading and writing Telugu, geography & history, sewing, marking & knitting, netting & spinning.	No fees exacted.	Rupees 250 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to employ a competent East Indian school mistress. (2) To increase the stipends of the pupil teachers, and of the female superintendent of the spinning department.
3 Anglo Vernacular School at Ramiapatam.	J. J. Minchin, Esq.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, and Telugu.	Four Annas per mensem in the English department, two Annas in the Vernacular department.	Rupees 47-8 per mensem.	The application is in general terms.
4 Nellore Sanscrit Andra Patasala.	V. Vencata Row, and others.	Telugu reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography & history, also Sanscrit grammar.	Four Annas per mensem.	Rupees 60 per mensem.	To enable the Managers to employ an English teacher.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended: Annual.	Special.	Total.
Rupees 60 per mensem. Rupees 20 per mensem. Rupees 20 per mensem.	That a grant of Rupees 40 per mensem be made; Rupees 30 of which to be applied to the augmentation of the salaries of the English teachers, and Rs. 10 to providing a Sanscrit one.	That a grant of Rupees 90 per mensem be made on condition that the Society shall contribute an equal sum towards the salary of a trained master, also that a grant be made for the purchase of books and maps according to the prescribed rules..........	1,080	....	1,080
		For Books..........	....	55	55
Amount not stated.	That if the Gospel Society is prepared to procure a trained master from England to assist in the Normal department, a liberal grant be made towards his support, and that a grant for establishing scholarships to the extent of Rupees 41 per mensem be made, also a grant of books, maps, and apparatus.	That a conditional grant of Rupees 150 per mensem be made to the Society towards the salary of a trained master, provided an additional sum of Rs. 30 per mensem be contributed by it for this purpose and the expenditure raised to Rupees 300 per mensem, also that a grant for books and maps be made on the usual terms......	1,800	....	1,800
		For Books..........	......	63	63
No. II.					
Rupees 60 per mensem.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned.	That a grant not exceeding Rupees 40 per mensem be sanctioned, provided that double that amount be contributed by the Managers..........	480	....	480
		For Books..........	......	8-8-0	8-8-0
Not specified. Do. do.	That a grant of Rupees 37 per mensem be sanctioned, to enable the Managers to increase the stipends of the pupil teachers and of the female Superintendent of the spinning department.	That a grant of Rupees 77 per mensem be sanctioned, Rupees 40 for the salary of an East Indian school mistress, and Rupees 37 for the purposes specified in the preceding column, see letter paras 43, 44, 45, and 46......	924	....	924
		For Books..........	....	33	33
Not specified.	That a grant be made of Rupees 5 per mensem in augmentation of the salary of the head master, and a grant of Rupees 30 for school books, &c.	That a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rupees 23-8 per mensem as may be found requisite to increase the salary of the head master and provide efficiently for the Vernacular instruction..........	282	....	282
		For Books..........	....	29-8	29-8
Not specified.	That a grant of Rupees 8 per mensem be made in augmentation of the salaries of the present teachers.	That a grant be made of Rupees 30 per mensem, provided that it be shown that the local funds amount to Rupees 60 per mensem, and that the arrangements made for reorganizing the School be approved by the Inspector	360	....	360
		For Books..........	......	17-8	17-8

Name of School or Institution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
Nellore District school for Europeans and East Indians.	F. H. Crozier, Esq	English reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and elementary history	8 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 35 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to retain a competent master and mistress. (2) For Books.
Free Church Mission school at Goodoor.	The Rev. J. M Mackintosh.	English reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and Telugu.	One to three Annas in the English department. No fee in the Telugu department	Rupees 35 per mensem.	To enable the Managers to raise the salary of the head master, and to provide a more efficient Telugu teacher.
Free Church Mission school at Kaligherry.	The Rev. J. M Mackintosh.	English reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, & Telugu.	From one to three Annas per mensem.	Rupees 30 per mensem.	(1) A grant in aid of the salary of the head master. (2) For Building a school house.
Vernacular Boarding School at Nundial.	The Rev. R. D. Johnston.	Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, all in Telugu.	None exacted.	Rupees 50 per mensem.	The maintenance of additional boarders.
English and Vernacular schools at Bellary.	The Rev. P. Doyle	English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and geography. In the Vernacular school, Tamil.	4 Annas per mensem in the English school. 2 Annas per mensem in the Vernacular school.	Rupees 92 per mensem.	(1) To augment the salaries of the teachers. (2) School furniture and books.
Anglo Vernacular school at Sydapet.	C. Rungacharloo and others.	English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, & geography, Telugu & Tamil.	From 2 to 4 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 43 per mensem.	To augment the salaries of the teachers.
Hindu Assembly's school at Chinglepat.	S. Narasinhooloo Naidoo & others.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, history, arithmetic, Euclid, the elements of natural philosophy, Telugu, and Tamil.	4 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 60 per mensem.	(1) To augment the salaries of the teachers. (2) School furniture.
Anglo Vernacular school at Tuticorin.	Mr. C. H. R. Cocq and others.	English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, Telugu, and Tamil.	4 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 35 per mensem.	(1) To augment the salaries of the teachers (2) To provide a building.
Vernacular school at Shealy.	The Reverend Mr. Johnston.	English reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, and Tamil.	The only fee at present enforced is an entrance fee of 4 Annas.	Not specified.	In general terms.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommend[…] Annual.	Special.	Total.
Rupees 35 per mensem.	That a monthly grant be made of Rupees 30.	That a grant of Rupees 17-8 per mensem be sanctioned........................	210	....	2
		For Books..	....	10-8	10
Not specified. Rupees 15 per mensem.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 5 be made in augmentation of the head master's salary.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned	180	....	1
		For Books..	....	52	
Rupees 5 per mensem. Rupees 300.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 5 be made in aid of the salary of the head master and Rupees 200 for building purposes.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 5 be made to enable the Managers to augment the salaries of the Telugu teachers, and a grant of Rupees 150 in aid of the erection of a School house.	6[illegible]	150	2
		For Books..	....	25	
Rupees 20 per mensem.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned	240	....	2
		For Books	....	10	
Rupees 70 per mensem. Rupees 300.	That the grants applied for be snactioned.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 46 be made in aid of the current expenses of the School, and a special grant of Rupees 100 for School furniture......	552	100	6
		For Books..	....	76	
Rupees 35 per mensem.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned.	That a grant of Rupees 21-8 per mensem be sanctioned to enable the Managers to employ competent teachers	258	....	2
		For Books..	....	30	
Rupees 60 per mensem Rupees 35.	That the grant applied for be sanctioned.	That a monthly grant of Rupees 30 be sanctioned in augmentation of the salaries of the teachers, and a grant of Rupees 35 for the purchase of School furniture........................	360	35	3
		For Books..	....	80	
Rupees 35 per mensem. Rupees 500.	That a monthly grant be given sufficient to raise the income of the School to that of a Talook School of the 1st class, also a grant for a building in proportion to the amount raised from local sources, also a grant for books, maps, &c.	That a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem as may be equal to one half of the income of the School, also a grant not exceeding Rupees 500 for a building.	300	500	8
		For Books..	......	50	
Not specified.	That the salary of the master, Rupees 5 per mensem, be doubled by a grant from Government, on condition that the Society shall be willing to provide a suitable School house and an assistant master, a moiety of the cost of both measures being borne by Government.	That a grant not exceeding Rupees 20 per mensem be sanctioned for the current expenses of the School, provided that double that amount be contributed from local sources; and a building grant not exceeding Rs. 200 provided an equal sum be raised.....	240	200	4
		For Books..	....	17-8	17-

ame of School or Ins.itution.	Name of applicant.	Course of study.	Scale of school fees	Amount of Local funds.	Purpose for which aid is sought.
nglish School at Manargoody.	The Rev. A. Burgess.	English reading, writing, grammar, geography, and history.	8 Annas per mensem.	Rupees 110 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to employ an additional English teacher. (2) A Tamil Moonshee.
ast Indian School at Palamcottah.	The Rev. T. A. C. Pratt.	Not specified.	Not stated.	Rupees 40 per mensem.	To enable the Managers to employ a competent teacher.
nglish and Vernacular Schools at Cochin.	The Rev. T. Whitehouse and E. Cullen, Esq.	Not specified.	Not stated.	Not distinctly stated.	To enable the Managers to augment the salaries of their teachers and to build an additional School room.
reparatory School at Royapettah, Madras.	C. Pooroosheothum Moodelly.	English reading, writing, grammar geography, history, arithmetic, Telugu, Tamil, Persian, and Hindustani.	8 Annas per mensem in the English department, 4 Annas per mensem in the Vernacular department.	Rupees 130 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to augment the salaries of the teachers. (2) To enable them to purchase the ground on which the school house stands. (3) Books, &c.
ylapoor Primary School.	C. Mootoosawmy, Moodelliar, V. Sadagopah Charloo and others.	Reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and Indian history in Tamil, with instructions in the rudiments of English in the highest class.	8 Annas per mensem in the Tamil department. 12 Annas per mensem in the English department.	Rupees 30 per mensem.	(1) To enable the Managers to employ competent teachers. (2) To provide a School house.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
19th February 1857.

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tions for Grants-in-Aid.

Amount of grant applied for.	Recommendation of Inspector.	Recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction.	Amount of grant recommended		
			Annual.	Special.	Total.
Rupees 60 per mensem.	Not yet reported on.	That a conditional grant of such sum as may be required not exceeding Rs. 60 per mensem be sanctioned..........	720	....	720
		For Books..........................	......	20	20
Rupees 15 per mensem.					
Rupees 50 per mensem.	Not yet reported on.	That a grant of Rupees 25 per mensem be sanctioned, provided that the Managers raise funds to the amount of Rupees 50 per mensem..............	300	....	300
		For Books..........................	......	20	20
Not specified.	Not yet reported on.	That a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rupees 100 per mensem as may be in the prescribed proportion to the sum raised from local sources, and a grant of such sum not exceeding Rupees 1,000 as may be required for the erection of a school room, provided that an equal sum be raised from local sources............	1,200	1,000	2,200
		For Books..........................	......	100	100
Rupees 81-8-0 per mensem	That the grants applied for be sanctioned.	That a grant of such sum not exceeding Rupees 70-8 per mensem, as may be equal to a moiety of the sum raised from local sources, be sanctioned, also			
Rupees 1,145.		a grant of Rupees 572-8 for the purchase of the ground................	846	572-8	1,418-8
		For Books..........................	....	100	100
Not specified.					
Rupees 30 per mensem.	Not yet reported on.	That a grant be sanctioned of such sum not exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem as may be required to meet the expenses of the School, provided that double that amount be raised by the Managers, also a grant of Rupees 750			
Rupees 750.		in aid of the erection of a building	300	750	1,050
		For Books..........................	....	50	50
		Grand Total....	17,514	8,081-15-9	25,595-15-9

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 616.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 14th May 1857.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 19th February 1857.)

1. With the foregoing communication, the Director of Public Instruction submits, in continuation of his letter of the 10th July last, which, itself, was a supplement to his report of the 19th of May preceding, further applications, with his opinion on each case, for grants-in-aid of schools supported by private individuals and societies, in the Provinces under this Presidency. The two former reports, it is observed, were disposed of in orders passed in Extract Minutes Consultation under date 23rd August last.

2. The amount sanctioned for the object of grants-in-aid by the Government of India for this Presidency is 25,000 Rupees per annum. Of this sum, deducting the grants which already, at the recommendation of the Director, have been allowed by Government, there remains available for future disbursements, Rupees 5,897 only. It is stated, however, by Mr. Arbuthnot, that to this may be added a sum of Rupees 4,000, being the aggregate amount of certain grants which, from the dissolution of the schools endowed are other causes, or still undrawn. Under the recent orders of the Government of India, there is further available, by transferring the amount from the sum sanctioned, but not yet appropriated for the establishment of Zillah schools, an annual fund of Rupees 6,000. The total presently available is, therefore, Rupees 15,897 per annum.

3. Since the date of his last report, at which period twenty-two applications remained to be disposed of, the Director has received sixteen others. Of the entire number, thirty-eight, twenty-three have been inspected; while in regard to the remainder, he is in a position, with a few exceptions, to submit such recommendations as will admit of their being disposed of, without further reference to Government, so soon as the necessary inspection shall have been made.

4. The total amount of the various grants recommended for sanction is Rupees 25,595-15-9. As this is nearly Rupees 10,000 in excess of the sum allowed for the development of the system in this Presidency, it will be necessary to submit the matter for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. Meanwhile, that the actual funds

available may at once be made use of, Mr. Arbuthnot has proposed that he may be authorized to pass for payment so many of the grants recommended in the Appendix to his report, in aid of current expenses, such as the augmentation of the salaries of teachers, the employment of additional teachers, &c., and for the purchase of books and school furniture, as may fall within the sum of Rupees 15,500 a year.

5. This course is approved. The selection, the Government remark, has been very fairly determined by the dates on which the applications were preferred. Superintendents of other Seminaries, and all those who have applied for grants-in-aid of *Buildings*, should be informed as suggested by the Director, that their applications must lie over until the orders of the Government of India are received.

6. The Institutions to which, under the arrangements above noticed, immediate assistance will be given, the object of such assistance and its amount in each case, are thus tabulated by the Director.

Name of School.	For current expenses.	For Books and school furniture.	Total.
Onslow Institution, at Chetterpore..	960 0 0	63 0 0	1,023 0 0
English and Vernacular School, Bellary	552 0 0	176 0 0	728 0 0
English Fort School, Masulipatam..	480 0 0	8 8 0	488 8 0
English School at Mangalore	1,248 0 0	119 0 0	1,367 0 0
Vernacular School at Sheally	240 0 0	17 8 0	257 8 0
Vediarpuram Seminary	1,080 0 0	55 0 0	1,135 0 0
Sawyerpuram Seminary	1,800 0 0	63 0 0	1,863 0 0
English School at Ellore	810 0 0	74 0 0	884 0 0
C. M. S. Boys' School, Masulipatam.	1,780 0 0	120 0 0	1,900 0 0
Hindu School at Masulipatam.	1,184 0 0	128 0 0	1,312 0 0
Ramiapatam School	282 0 0	29 8 0	311 8 0
Tuticorin School	300 0 0	50 0 0	350 0 0
Cochin School	1,200 0 0	100 0 0	1,300 0 0
Sydapett School	258 0 0	30 0 0	288 0 0
Royapettah Preparatory School	846 0 0	100 0 0	946 0 0
C. M. S. Native Female School, Masulipatam	924 0 0	33 0 0	957 0 0
		Total Rupees...	15,110 8 0

7. Looking, then, to the rapid absorption of the whole of the funds available for the purpose, the amount of donations recommended on behalf of schools already inspected and favourably reported on, the number of applications still under enquiry, and the still larger number that may be expected, it is clearly impossible, in a Presidency like this, where the Committees of Missionary and other Societies are carrying for-

ward great schemes of education at an annual outlay of one lac and thirty-thousand rupees (Rs. 1,30,000), and are all urging their claims to the support of the State; that the sum now sanctioned can be so distributed by the Director as to enable those bodies to enlarge, to any appreciable extent, the very laudable field of operations in which they are severally engaged. It is obvious that a much larger sum is required.

8. Under certain principles of distribution presently to be noticed, the sum proposed by the Director is 65,000 per annum, or rather more than double the amount at present disbursed. This amount the Governor in Council is prepared to recommend for the sanction of the Government of India. It is, he observes, more than is sanctioned for a similar object in other Presidencies, with the exception of that of Bengal, where, for the official year 1855-6, the expenditure averaged Rupees 6,264 per mensem, or Rupees 73,000 per annum. The circumstances of this Presidency however, where, as before observed, education has been long and successfully carried on by various Societies unconnected with Government, are peculiar.

Bombay... ...	42,000
Agra...	19,980
Punjab.	8,505

Public Dept., No. 22 of 1857.

This point has not escaped the attention of the Honorable Court; who have, in a recent despatch expressly recorded their own views on the subject; intimating to this Government that the orders of the Government of India limiting the expenditure of grants-in-aid in this Presidency to Rupees 25,000, must be considered provisional and experimental only, and that an increased sum will, without hesitation, be devoted to the purpose, if it can be shown that the system may be applied, in Madras, with advantage on a liberal scale, and to a greater extent than in the other Presidencies.

9. The principles that should rule the distribution of the Grant-in-aid Fund, adverted to in the preceding para. is a point of much importance. The rules at present in force provide, that grants may be given to any amount not exceeding the amount raised from local sources. In practice, however, this course is impossible, and any attempt to carry it out to the extent of the funds at the disposal of the Director, would only tend to expose his measures to the suspicion of partiality. In the opinion of the Director it is essential that all who apply for aid shall have a reasonable expectation of receiving, sooner or later, some fixed sum, bearing a definite proportion to the amount they themselves are able to contribute.

10. The practical adoption of this principle will not only obviate any misunderstanding of the nature above contemplated, but will also, it is suggested, be found to act as a much greater stimulus to private liberality than is derived from the existing rule. At present there is no guarantee that, supposing of course the school be well reported of, the Government grant will bear any definite proportion to the sum raised by the Committee, but let it be once known that, on the increase of local benefactions, the grant-in-aid awarded will be added to by Government, proportionally, and it may be well expected that the contributions of charitable individuals will not long remain stationary, much less, as may be at present apprehended, that they will decline.

11. The Governor in Council is of opinion that there is much force in the foregoing arguments, and he approves the new principle advocated by Mr. Arbuthnot, and the rules he proposes as subsidiary thereto. The scale which he proposes to lay down, as the *maximum* proportion which, under ordinary circumstances, the grant should bear to the Local Fund, is one-half; and if this proportion be adopted, it will be necessary, looking, as previously noted, to the amount now subscribed by those Societies and individuals who have expressed a desire to place their schools under inspection, and whose applications, therefore, will have to be considered, that Government should have at its disposal a a sum of not less than Rupees 65,000 per annum, for current expenditure in grants-in-aid.

12. Two cases are specified by the Director as proper to be excepted from the above rule; and the Government concur,

1*st*. Where the annual income of a school is derived from a permanent endowment.

2*ndly*. Where the application is for a grant-in-aid of the erection of a School Building.

In both these cases, the present rule may be retained, under which any sum not exceeding the amount derived from local sources may be assigned.

13. Having disposed of the above references, the Government proceed to review, so far as special notice may be called for, the various recommendations made in the body of the Report; premising that they approve all those contained in the Appendix D. The greater part of the applications referred to in that list, all indeed that can be met with the funds at present at disposal, have already been sanctioned in para. 6 suprá.

14. *Ganjam* District. The school founded by the munificence of Mr. Onslow, the late Collector, at Chetterpore, an inconsiderable village, in this District is well spoken of. The Government are glad to learn that it is contemplated by the Trustees to remove the establishment to the flourishing and populous town of *Berhampore.* If the transfer is made, the grant (Rupees 1,000) proposed for the erection of a suitable Building is sanctioned; otherwise, not.

15. *Vizagapatam.* The Orphan Schools here are in so unsatisfactory a condition, that no grant is recommended.

16. *Rajahmundry.* The Government concur with the Director that the Mission School at this station has not a valid claim to support. The existence of a Provincial School at Rajahmundry renders this decision less a matter of regret to them.

17. *Masulipatam.* There are four excellent Institutions in this town. 1, The *Church Missionary* School. 2, The *Hindu* School, established very recently, entirely by the exertions of the Native Community. 3, *East Indian* School. 4, The *Church Missionary* Native *Female* School, under the care of Mrs. Sharkey, wife of a Missionary. The grants recommended for these four Seminaries will entail an expenditure of Rupees 362-5-4 a month, (not including one building grant of Rupees 1,866-15-9), which, it is worthy of note, is a sum considerably less than is expended at those stations where the Government have found it necessary to establish Schools of their own.

18. *Nellore.* Besides a School for East Indian youths, there are at this station two Seminaries. An Anglo Vernacular School, both for Boys and Girls, supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission, and a School, called the Nellore Sanscrit Audra (Telugu) Pâtasâla. The first mentioned has been in existence upwards of 13 years; the latter was established, by some of the leading natives, about four years ago only. In recommending a small grant to the latter School, the Inspector gave his opinion, that, the study of English should be added to the present course of instruction. This suggestion having come to the knowledge of the Managers of the Mission School, has led them to address a 'Statement' of considerable length to the Director. So long as the Pâtasâla taught the Vernacular only, they would not have objected to a grant being made to it, but they do feel aggrieved that there should be a second *Anglo*-Vernacular School at Nellore, taken under the protection of Government. It is unjust to them, who have long pre-occupied the ground, inasmuch as it will be construed by the Natives as implying, on the part of Government, a distrust of the Mission School, and a desire to counte-

nance efforts made in opposition to it. Besides the rival School is in the hands of the Sheristadars, and the Sheristadars, it is well known, appoint to all the Governmental posts in the Districts. These posts the Sheristadars, who are all Brahmins, are anxious to keep for their own caste. Aware that, without an English education, this cannot long continue to be done, they have opened a little school of their own, where the knowledge required may be had, with as little risk as possible of the "light and learning of the west" interfering with their prejudices.

19. On this the Government must observe that wherever there are Missionary Schools, rival native establishments may in progress of time be expected to appear. In addition to the instance now under review, it has so happened in Masulipatam and at Palamcottah. The plan to be followed in regard to such cases of opposition establishments, is, to be guided solely by the quality of the instruction communicated, and if it is intrinsically good, to afford aid under the general rules. In the present case, the question whether English is to be taught in the Pâtasâla should be decided by the community interested in it. It *is* their wish that English should be added to the curriculum; and the school being in other respects deserving of encouragement, it will be assisted, without reference to the views of the managers of the other School. The remarks of the latter on the influence likely to be exercised by the officials of the District in the matter of appointment to and promotion in, the Public Service, appear to have been made in ignorance of the fact that arrangements have been made and will shortly be carried out for the introduction of the competitive system on one general plan.

20. *Kurnool.* "The Revd. Mr. Johnston's School at Nundial." It is observed that no fee is demanded at this School. Before granting the donation suggested, the Director will take care to require the payment of a suitable fee.

21. *Canara*, Mangalore. The exertions of the Roman Catholic community at this station appear deserving of every support.

22. "Theological Seminaries under the Gospel Society at Vediarpuram and Sawyerpuram." It appears that many of the trained Schoolmasters at these institutions are led to resign their posts, often at great inconvenience to the Seminary, for the purpose of entering Deacon's orders, which, under the rules of the Society, are open to them.

With reference, therefore, to a proposed grant in aid of the salary of one of these offices, it is suggested that a distinct pledge should be exacted from the Society, that no encouragement shall be given to a

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Master to whose salary the Government may be disposed to contribute, to aspire to the Ministerial order. The Government are of opinion that it will be sufficient if it is intimated to the Society that Government will give the grant so long only as a trained Master conducts the School. Should the School cease to be presided over by a trained Official, the allowance will be withdrawn.

23. *Madras.* "Royapettah Preparatory School." The remarks of the Inspector on the faulty mode of giving in the Vernacular the names of towns will be considered when the Madras Upayukta Grantha Karana Sabha's next report comes before Government. The Sabha's work on Geography is the one used at this School.

24. *Doveton Protestant College.* The Government fully concur with the Director that this institution is one worthy of every encouragement. Founded partly by local subscriptions and partly under the Wil. of the late Captain Doveton, the Schools have been in operation for two years only, but during that short period the energetic measures adopted by the Committee of Management, in procuring from Englaad a competent professorial Staff, in organising a body of subordinate teachers at the Presidency, and their efforts generally to establish a Seminary of sound learning and religous education have been such as to win the confidence and esteem of all classes of the community interested in their valuable labours. There are at present no less than 307 of both sexes in one or other of the Schools attached to the College, viz.

High School..............	110
Primary.....................	106
Girls' Do.	91
	307

25. The Committee are now greatly in want of assistance for the 'College Building' Fund. The cost of a suitable edifice is estimated at not less than 36,000 Rupees, or 30,000 Rupees in excess of the means available; and this sum they pray may be given to them by the State.

26. The proposal is warmly supported by the Director, and, under all the circumstances of the case, the Governor in Council resolves to place the sum required at the disposal of the Committee of Management; the same to be taken out of the accumulations standing to the credit of Education at this Presidency, agreeably to the spirit of the Honorable Court's instructions, contained in their Despatch, No. 44 of 1854, Para. 8.

27. Resolved further that the Report above reviewed, together with the Reports of the 10th July and 19th May last, be bound up in one, with a copy of this order attached, and that the whole form a number of the "Selections" of Government.

(True Extract.)

E. MALTBY,

Acting Chief Secretary.

2-2-0598

LIST OF SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.

PARTS ALREADY PUBLISHED.

1854.

			Rs.	A.
1.	Report on the Navigation of the Godavery	*Royal* 8*vo*....	1	0
2.	Report on the Government Central Museum	*do.* ...	0	12
3.	Report on the Proposed Abolition of the Madras Mint (Re-printed).	*do.* ...	0	12
4.	Report on the Paumban Channel (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	0	8
5.	Collective Memorandum of Public Works in the Madras Presidency (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	1	0
6.	General Report of the Road Department	*do.* ...	1	0
7.	Report on the Swinging Festival and Walking through Fire	*do.* ...	0	10
8.	Report on the Proposed Plan for the Revenue Assessment of Kurnool in 1843 (Re-printed)	*Royal* 8*vo*. ...	1	0
9.	Report on the Important Public Works for 1851	*Royal* 8*vo*...	1	0
10.	Do. do. do. do. 1852	*do.* ...	2	0

1855.

1.	Report on Vaccination	*do.* ...	0	10
2.	Memo. of Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Education	*Do. bound*...	5	0
3.	Report on the Navigation of the Godavery (Re-printed)	*Royal* 8*vo*...	1	0
4.	Major Maitland's School for the Instruction of the Artificers and Pupils at the Gun Carriage Manufactory	*do.* ...	1	8
5.	Report of the Annamullay Forests (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	0	8
6.	Correspondence relative to Proposals for Organising Permanent Corps of Coolies for Employment on Road Works	*do.* ...	0	8
7.	Report on Civil Dispensaries	*do.* ...	0	8
8.	Report on District Roads	*do.* ...	1	4
9.	Revenue Survey	*do.* ...	1	8
10.	Operations of the Indian Mints	*do.* ...	1	8
11.	Lieutenant O'Connell's Report on the Supply of Madras with Water, and the Improvement of the Drainage and Sewerage of Black Town.	*do.* ...	2	0
12.	Reduction on the Revenue Assessment of North Arcot (Re-printed).	*do.* ...	0	8
13.	General Report of the Road Department for 1854-55	*do.* ...	0	12
14.	Report on the Medical Topography of the South Western Political Districts	*do.* ...	0	4
15.	Reports on Important Public Works for 1853 (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	1	4
16.	Memorandum on Salt	*do.* ...	2	10
17.	Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1854-55.	*do.* ...	2	8

			Rs.	A.
18.	Report of the Railway Department for 1854	*Royal* 4to....	5	0
19.	Report on the Ports and Harbours of the Northern Circars, &c.	*Royal* 8vo....	2	0
20.	Report on Vaccination for 1854	*do.* ...	0	8
21.	Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1854	*do.* ...	0	8
22.	Papers relating to the Revision of the Land Revenue Assessment in South Arcot	*do.* ...	0	8

1856.

23.	Reports on the Fibres of Southern India	*do.* ...	3	0
24.	Reports on the Disturbances in Purla Kimedy, Vizagapatam and Goomsoor in 1832-36—in 2 Volumes	*do.* ...	5	0
25.	Reports on Important Public Works for 1854	*do.* ...	1	4
26.	Papers relating to the Establishment of Village Vernacular Schools in the Sub-Division of Rajahmundry	*do.* ...	1	8
27.	Papers relating to the Budget of 1854-55	*do.* ...		
28.	Do. do. do. of 1855-56	*do.* ...	1	0
29.	Replies to the Collective Memorandum on Public Works in the Madras Presidency	*do.* ...	0	12
30.	Report on District Roads for 1854	*do.* ...	1	4
31.	Papers relating to the Commutation Rates of the Madras Presidency..	*do.* ...	2	8
32.	Report of a Committee on a plan for cleansing the drains of Black Town	*do.* ...	1	0
32*a*	Report of Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces for 1855	*do.* ...	0	12
33.	Report on Vaccination for 1855	*do.* ...	0	8
34.	Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1855	*do.* ..	0	12
35.	Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1855-56.	*do.* ..	1	0
36.	Annual Report of the Madras Medical College Session 1855-56....	*do.* ..	0	8
37.	Correspondence on the Scale of Passenger Fares and Goods Tariff, for the Madras Railway. Parts I. and II	*do.* ..	2	8

1857.

38.	Papers relating to the Budget of 1856-57	*do.* ...	1	8
39.	Report on the Government Central Museum for 1855-56	*do.* ...	2	8
40.	Report of the Railway Department for 1855	*Royal* 4to..	4	0
41.	Report on Grants-in-Aid of Schools unconnected with Government..	*Royal* 8vo..	1	8

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